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Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima

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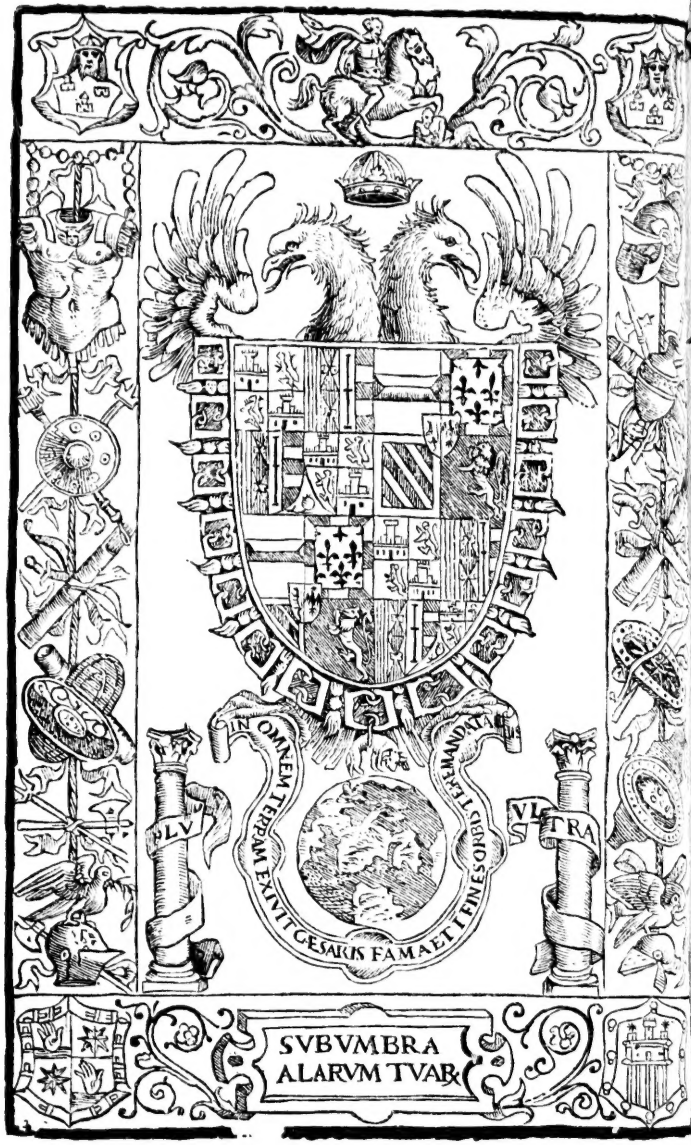
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Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima

A

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

RELATING TO

AMERICA

PUBLISHED BETWEEN THE YEARS

1492 AND 1551

ADDITIONS

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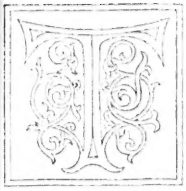
INTRODUCTION.

I.



THE present volume is not a continuation of the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, but a series of notes and additions intended to aid towards forming a complete list of works relating to the discovery, history and geography of America, printed previous to the year 1551.

It will be found to contain one hundred and eighty-six articles, two thirds of which are new to collectors of books which relate to the New World. The other third is composed chiefly of descriptions *de visu* of extremely rare editions, which we had succinctly cited on the authority of other bibliographers, or published only in the appendix to the *B. A. V.*

Several of these additional titles present interesting and forgotten accounts of important events, or heretofore unknown translations and editions of leading works; but a great many must be viewed only in the light of brief allusions, destined to reflect and revive, after a

lapse of several centuries, the impressions produced on the early poets and chroniclers, when first informed that Columbus, Vespuccius, Magellan, Cortez and Pizzarro, had discovered or conquered a new world.

The critic who may feel disposed to compare the five hundred works or editions which we have described, will find that they all can be traced to very few original texts, which were copied verbatim for half a century, frequently representing the heroes of those marvellous adventures as still living, many years after they had been dead. The translation made into Latin by De Cosco of Columbus's Epistle to Sanchez, Giovanni del Giocondo's version of Vespuccius's third voyage, and the first decades of Peter Martyr, have evidently supplied all the facts used in the chronicles and collections of voyages of the time. It is also worthy of notice that the historians of France, England and Portugal,[1] whose works circulated so freely as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, seem to ignore entirely the wondrous events which have rendered the names of the discoverers and conquerors of America famous, while the plaquettes printed immediately on the return of the navigators and giving the first accounts of their discoveries, are known to us only through German or Italian translations published on the Rhine or at Venice.[2] No contemporaneous Spanish or Portuguese editions of Vespuccius's

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[1] The Chronicles printed at Paris by Ferreboue in 1521, by Regnault in 1532, by Galliot du Pré, in 1549, the numerous editions of *La Mer des Histoires*, Pynson's, Rastale's and Bonham's editions of Fabian's Annals (1516, 1533, 1542), contain no allusion whatever to the New-World.

[2] *Mundus Novus.* (*B. A. V.* Nos 22—31) "ex italica in latinam linguam iocundus interpres hanc epistolam vertit."

or Magellan's voyages have come to our knowledge, and of Columbus's account of any of his four voyages we know only of one printed in Spain.

So few original documents, the impossibility of gaining access to the archives of Spain, and, let it be said, the comparatively limited and transient effect produced upon the public mind by the discovery of America, serve to explain the briefness of the accounts of Columbus's life and achievements to be found in the works printed during the first half of the XVIth century. It is only after the year 1571, that the narratives assume importance or prolixity. A number of circumstances, more or less imaginary, are made to cluster around a few unquestionable facts; these are soon altered to borrow the form of marvellous events, others are coined boldly; and soon afterwards we see Christopher Columbus issue from the accumulated efforts of chroniclers, poets and commentators, as a legendary hero and a saint.

The fact is that the Admiral was simply a bold, practical man, perfectly alive to his personal interest, constantly at variance with every body, yet honest, energetic, persevering and good-hearted, neither better

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Copia de la Lettera per Columbo mandata. (*B. A. V.* No 36).

"El nuouo Mondo de Lengue Spagnole interpretato" (*Puefi, B. A. V.* No. 48).

Itinerarium Portugallesium. (*B. A. V.* No. 58) "ex vernaculo sermone in latinum traductum."

Quatuor Americi Vespuccii nauigationes. (*B. A. V.* No. 44) "ex gallico in latinum."

Copia der newen Zeytung auss Pressilg Landt. (*B. A. V.* No. 100) "certainement traduit de l'Italien", says Humboldt.

Translation uss hispanischer Sprach zü Frantzöfisch gemacht. (*B. A. V.* No. 113).

Newe Zeytung auss Hispanien und Italien. (*B. A. V.* No. 195).

Copey etlicher brieff (*infra*, No. 108).

What has become of all those Spanish, Italian and French originals?

nor worse than the Genoese of his time; and who, in after life, lost his well-balanced mind with the thought, long and perseveringly entertained, that the world was soon coming to an end, and that he had been created by the Almighty for the sole and exclusive purpose of disclosing a great terrestrial secret before the impending cataclysm. All of which, we regret to say, was a mere freak of imagination. Had Columbus never existed, the New-World would have been discovered nevertheless just seven years later, on the 22d day of April, 1500, by Pedro Alvarez Cabral.[1]

However paradoxical, the opinion can even be advanced that Christopher Columbus had long been aware of the existence, and spurned the idea of visiting, what is called the American Continent; that at no time did he suspect he had found a new world; that had he known before starting in 1492 he was to discover it, the probability is that he would not have gone; and finally that no news could have been more unpalatable to him than to be informed on his death-bed, that he had actually discovered what we call America.

The change which we have noticed in the public appreciation of the achievements of Columbus, can easily be traced to the publication made at Venice in 1571 of a history of the Admiral, ascribed to Fernando Columbus and considered by all historians (none of whom ever questioned the authenticity of the work) as the "Cornerstone of the History of the American Continent."[2] Unfortunately, the *Historie et vera relatione della vita,*

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[1] See *infra*, No. 18, page 24.

[2] Washington Irving, *Life and voyages of Christopher Columbus*, Appendix No. III.

é de' fatti del' Ammiraglio D. Christoforo Colombo, as it stands, is apocryphal. It was not originally written by the son of the bold navigator, and many of the circumstances it relates have to be challenged and weighed with the utmost care and impartiality, before they can be accepted hereafter by critical historians as a basis for a history of Christopher Columbus or a reliable narrative of his exploits.[1]

II.

It is curious to notice how few of the original books relating to the early history of the New-World can be found in the public libraries of Europe. There is not a literary institution, however rich and ancient, which, in this respect, could compare with three or four private libraries in America. The Marciana at Venice is probably the richest, yet its superiority lies within the covers of two or three plain quarto volumes which do not even bear a separate title.[2] The Trivulziana at Milan can boast of several great rarities.[3] In the Am-

1 See our *D. Fernando Colon, Historiador de su Padre, Ensayo Critico.* Sevilla, imprenta que fué de Geofrin, 1871, 4to.

2 They belong to a very numerous series of Miscellanea (Nos. 1257, 1873, 2572,) collected at the beginning of this century by Morelli, and contain the *Libretto*, the *Lettera rarissima*, four *Vespucci*, the first *Columbus*, and the undescribed account of the Grijalva expedition (*infra*, No. 60).

3 It contains one of the undescribed *Vespucci*, the fourth *Columbus*, the *Paesi* of 1507, 1512, 1519, the oration of Carvajal, the third edition of the Dati poem, and a *Scyllacio*, the fly leaf of which is covered with valuable annotations in the hand-writing of the learned and trustworthy Mazzuchelli. He quotes, we recollect, the *Bibliotecа Cenobii Weingarten.* The *Scyllacio* in the Lenoxiana came originally from the Olivieri collection in Ferrara, from which it passed into the library of Marquis Saporetti.

brosiana, we have only seen the rarissime plaquette, now preserved in the Salla del Prefeto, and so well-known through Marquis d'Adda's facsimile edition. This original Spanish text of the first letter of Columbus is octavo for size, printed in very rough semi-gothic type, and bound in red morocco. Marquis d'Adda's and Daelli's texts are extremely correct. We should state, however, that nowhere in the original did we find the name of Luis de Santangel. It is simply addressed to the "Escribano de racion."[1]

There are two other copies of *Scyllacio;* one in the Library of the Palace, at Madrid, the other at Copenhagen in the Bibliotheca Thottiana, now merged into the Royal Library.

The magnificent collection known as the Trivulziana, was commenced by Carlo Trivulzio, a learned abbé, towards the close of the last century. At his death it was divided between his four nephews. Afterwards, the Princess Belgioioso, daughter of Girolamo Trivulzio, inherited two parts, which are still preserved in her palaces in the country. The other two parts became under the enlightened direction of Giovanni Giacomo and Georgio Trivulzio, the Bibliotheca Trivulziana, such as we see it at present in the palace of the Piazza di S. Alessandro at Milan. It is in the custody of the most kind and obliging Marchionness Rinuccini Trivulzio.

[1] M. de Varnhagen has published pseudonymously a Spanish text of this letter, borrowed from a MS. of the XVIth century, said to have been originally preserved in the Colegio Mayor de Cuenca (*Primera epistola del Almirante don Cristobal Colon, ed. por D. Genaro H. de Volafan.* Valencia, 1858, 8o, and *Carta de Cristobal Colon, por el seudónimo de Valencia.* Vienna, 1869, 12o).

In the introduction to these interesting volumes, the editor expresses the opinion that Columbus instead of two letters wrote only one concerning his first voyage. We believe that the Admiral did actually write two epistles: one, apparently official, to Gabriel Sanchez, the Crown Treasurer, the other, to Luis de Santangel, the "Escribano de Racion," or Steward of the Household of Aragon.

In the first place, we should not forget that the language used by the Catholic Kings in their letter inviting Columbus to repair to the Court (Navarrete, *Docum. Diplom. No. XV.*) implies more letters than one. "Vimos vuestras letras", said Ferdinand and Isabella, instead of "Vuestra letra" or "Vuestra Carta."

In the second place, if the substance

In Rome, what was shown us of the Vatican library, proved to be of no interest whatever; and but for the Biblioteca Casatenense, where the obliging Dominican friars enabled us to search every corner of their hospitable library, we might have left the present capital of Italy without securing a single note. We found in this collection, better known as *La Minerva*, a curious and undescribed *Vespuccius*, and the *Apologia* of Sepulveda. (*infra*, No. 12, and No. 186).

In the Magliabecchiana, at Florence, several of their leading works on America are preserved within the portefolio of Alexander Zorzi who, in preparing a new edition of the *Paesi*, collected a few valuable plaquettes, one of which is the interesting *Lettera a Don Lope*, about Peru. (*infra*, No. 118 and frontispiece).

In the Vienna Imperial library, we saw a September *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, several German *Vespucci*, a set of Cortez's *Cartas*, one of the two copies known of Lud's *Speculi orbis*, and the Foscarini Mss.

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is the same in the two epistles which have come down to us, there are variations which show that in making the two drafts, intentional alterations were introduced.

The Navarrete and Ambrosian texts (which are identical) are dated "sobre las yslas de *Canaria* a. *XV.* de Febrero," and contain a kind of post-scriptum which is neither in De Cosco's latin translation nor in the Cuenca-Volafan text.

The Cuenca-Volafan text, on the other hand, is dated "sobre la isla de *Sta. Maria*, 18 de Febrero," and does not contain the post-scriptum. Nor is that all. It is directed by name to *Gabriel Sanchez*, while the Ambrosian plaquette is expressly addressed to "*l'Escribano de Racion*," an office which we know by Zurita (*Historia del Rey Hernando*, lib. I, cap. X, lib. XVI, cap. XXV) to have been held in 1493 by *Luis de Santangel*.

These differences lead us to think that the Navarrete and Ambrosian texts give the letter to Luis de Santangel, whilst the Cuenca-Volafan codex may be, as its learned editor supposes, the original of the version made into Latin, probably at Barcelona, by the Catalan Aliander (Alexander?) de Cosco.

In the Royal Library, at Munich, where they offer such great facilities to students, we examined two editions of the *Newe Zeitung auss Presilg Landt*, a second May *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, a *Paesi* of 1507, the *Peter Martyrs* of 1511 and 1516; the block leaf described in the *B. A. V.* under the date of 1497, the three *Cartas* of Cortez, several *Vespucci*, two of the Columbus letters, one of which is the illustrated edition, first described by Hain, and reproduced in fac-simile by Pilinski.[1]

In Madrid, the library of the Department of Public Works *(de Fomento)* possesses, since the famous Biblioteca de la Romana has been added to it, the *Tercera* and *Quarta Cartas* of Cortez, in duplicate, and the *Segunda;* three *Peter Martyrs* of 1511, two of which belong to an edition made without the map, and differing in other respects from the copy which we have described in the *B. A. V.* (No. 66), the *Oviedo* of 1526, the Mexican *Doctrina* of 1543, and the celebrated *Ordinanzas* of the same year. The library of the Palace is as well supplied in precious works on American history. We noticed a volume containing the *Ordinanzas* of 1543, 1553 and 1556, the *Tercera Carta* of Cortez in duplicate, a *Vespuccius* (*B. A. V.* No. 23) and a *Scyllacio*.

In Barcelona we found in a private library a complete copy, and in the Biblioteca de San Juan fragments, of the *Sentencias Catholicas* of Jaime Ferrer (*B. A. V.* No. 261), which is one of the rarest books in existence

[1] It is the octavo edition with woodcuts, but lacking the two leaves which are in the Libri copy, now in the Lenoxiana. It is worthy of remark that the signatures are complete in both, and therefore the supplementary leaves represent only a cover, which may not be of the time

But we did not wish to leave the city without investigating, under the guidance of its erudite keeper, Mr. de Bofarull, the celebrated archives of the Crown of Aragon. We saw a collection of *Dietarios*, which is complete from the year 1411 almost to the present time. The first is an official diary, called *Dietarix de trienni;* the second, a record kept by the clerks of the Municipality; the third, a series of annals bearing the title of "*Anals consulars de la ciutat de Barcelona formats de las mes principals antiquats, prerrogatives y successos de ella.*" Although these Journals mention day by day the events which transpired in the city, even the most insignificant, as for instance a rain storm or a fire, there is not a single notice of the arrival of Columbus at Barcelona on his return from the New World in April 1493. We only found an entry, which may by induction enable us to fix the time of the Admiral's presence in the city.

Agostino Giustiniani[1] and Paolo Interiano[2] state that when Francesco Marchisio and Gian Antonio Grimaldi, the Genoese Ambassadors, left Spain to return to Genoa, they were informed by Ferdinand and Isabella of the discovery achieved by Columbus. Under the date of

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1 "Di quest' anno 1493, ritornarono Francesco Marchisio dottore, et Gian Antonio Grimaldi, Ambasciatori dai Re di Spagna, coi quali fecero la pace et le condizioni furono honore, voli et utili per la Repubblica, come si può vedere in essa pace laquale si conserva nell' archivio pubblico, et questi Ambasciatori fecero certissima fede et relatione della navigazione di Colombo, qual si era nuovamente da lui ritrovata." Giustiniani, *Annali,* in *Tradizioni storiche sulla patria di Cristoforo Colombo.* Genova, 1853, 12mo, p. 24.

2 "Et perche la Republ. era in alcune alterationi cō Ferdinādo Re di Castiglia & la Reina Isabella venuti, mandaronsi loro Francesco Marchesio, & Gio. Antonio Grimaldo per Oratori á comporle, nel cui ritorno fu portata la certezza del glorioso discoprimento." P. Interiano, *Ristretto d. Hist. Genovesi,* fol. 227.

April 10th 1493, we find in the *Dietaris de trienni* the following entry:

"A quest dia intraren en Barchinona on la majestad del S. Rey nostre ere los ambassadors de Genoua a la sua excellencias tramesos."

It is probable therefore that the Admiral obeyed in the first week of April, the summons sent him on the 30th of March 1493;[1] unless we suppose that the Catholic Kings only communicated to the Genoese Ambassadors the "letras" which had been received from Columbus two weeks before.

In Toledo, we ascertained that the fragments of the first book printed in Mexico, called *Manual de Adultos*, which were preserved in the Biblioteca Provincial, had lately disappeared;[2] but we found in the volume in which those three valuable leaves had been bound, an undescribed *Doctrina Christiana* published in Mexico at the time of the introduction of the art of printing.[3]

In the Escorial, we only saw the Mss. of two extremely curious works on the Incas of Peru[4] and one on

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1 Navarrete, *Doc. Diplom.* No. XV.

2 They have been since discovered on a book stall in London, bound separately, with the addition of a spurious book plate, to lead purchasers to believe that the volume came originally from the library of the Duke of Sussex. There three leaves have been published in facsimile in the Spanish translation of the chapter of the *B. A. V.* which treats of the introduction of printing in America. Cf. *infra*, No. 123.

3 *Infra*, No. 125.

4 *Suma y narracion de los yngas que los indios llamaron* CAPAC CUNA *que fueron Señores en la ciudad del Cuzco .... Agora nueuamente traducido é recopilado de lengua yndia de los naturales del Peru por Juan de Betanzos vecino de la gran ciudad del Cuzco.* (L. 7. 5. fol. 198.)

Relaçion de la suçesion y gobierno de los yngas Señores naturales que fueron de las provincias del Peru. (L. 7. 5. fol. 10.)

This is the work which Prescott erroneously ascribed (*Conquest of Peru*, Vol. I, p. 175) to Juan Sarmiento. It was only addressed by the unknown

the early history of Mexico,[1] which the Academy of History of Madrid may yet publish.

In Genoa, Verona, Padova, Ferrara, Naples, Basle, Inspruck, Grenada, and Cordova, we failed to find any book or manuscript relating to America, which deserved a mention. In the National Library at Paris, they only possess the *Columbus* printed by Guyot Marchant, the *Vespuccius* of Gilles de Gourmont and the *Verdadera Relacion* of N. de Albenino, all of which have been already described in the *B. A. V.* (N°s 5, 28, 290). As to the British Museum, it is now so rich in this class of works that a description would require a separate chapter.

The Continental libraries were, a quarter of a century ago, richer in important works relating to America than they are at present. The first and fourth *Columbus* letters[2] and three Latin *Vespucci* have disappeared in the last fifteen years from the Royal library at Munich; the *Columbus* of the Casatenense, the *Vespuccius* in the Escorial and the illustrated *Columbus* in the Brera, have been stolen, but the latter was certainly taken prior to the inventory made in 1841. Several *Vespucci* have also disappeared from the Paris public libraries. The descriptions in the Catalogues are not sufficiently minute

author to Sarmiento, who then held the office of President of the Royal Council of the Indias.

[1] *Relacion de las cerimonias y ritos y poblacion y gobernacion de los yndios de la provincia de Mechuacan. Hecha al Ilustrisimo Señor don Antonio de Mendoza virrey y gobernador desta Nueva España.* (lv. 6. 5.)

[2] The Epistles of Columbus are very rare; yet it is worthy of notice that of late years several have been discovered. They all belong to Plannck's corrected edition (*B. A. V.* No. 4). In addition to the copies already mentioned, we notice one in the Hamburg Commercial Library, another in Duke d'Aumale's at Twickenham and a third in the library of Mr. Henry Huth's in London. Mr. Quaritch had also one advertised in his Catalogue for June 1871.

to enable us to define all the editions, but there is no doubt that the copy stolen from the Paris National Library was a *Hupfuff*, whilst one of those taken from the Mazarine was a *Gilles de Gourmont.*

The Colombina, at Sevilla, once possessed the following works, the description of which we copy from the catalogue written by Fernando Columbus himself:

Christofori Colon epistola de inuentione Indiarũ ex hispano in latinum traducta per leonardum de cosco.[1]

Christophorus Colon, Epistola ad Gabrielem.[2]

Christophor. Colon. De la nauigatione dispanie in India en Toscano.[3]

Christoforo Colon. Letra enviada al escriuano de racio a. 1493. *En Catalan.*[4]

Amerigo uespuci. Mundus nouus.[5]

Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci. Es en Toscano.[6]

Libro de tuta la nauigatione del re.[7]

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1 The name Leonardus implies that it was either No. 3 or No. 4 of the *B. A. V.*, as all the others read Aliander, which is probably meant for Alejandro. De Cosco is a Catalan name, and there are still several families so called in Barcelona. The name Alejandro, on the other hand, is frequently seen in Catalonia, whilst that of Leandro or Leonardo is altogether unknown in that country.

2 Probably the same edition, as in *B. A. V.* Nos 1, 2, 5 and 6, Gabriel Sanchez is erroneously called Raphael.

3 It seems to be *B. A. V.* No. 36 (the *Lettera rarissima.*)

4 We have made the greatest efforts while in Barcelona to find this version in the Catalan language of the letter addressed to Luis de Santangel. Concerning this "escribano de racion," and his connection with the fitting out of Columbus's expedition, if we may judge from a note in Amat's *Diccionario de Escritores Catalans*, and whe several learned bibliographers told us in Barcelona, certain documents of importance may yet come to light.

5 It is an account of the third voyage, the only one which was published separately. There are at least thirteen latin editions which bear the title of *Mundus Novus*. See *infra* Nos 12, 13, 14, and *B. A. V.* Nos. 22–31.

6 The famous collection of the four voyages. *B. A. V.* No. 87.

7 *B. A. V.* No. 32, and *infra* No. 16.

Cosmogr. introduct. & *quattuor amer. vespucc. navigat.*[1]
Gualterius lugdonensis (sic) *speculum orbis.* 1512.[2]
Littera mandata de la Insula de Cuba de India, 1519.[3]
Viagio ed paese de lisola de loro trouato per Juan de Angliara.[4]

All these works, with nearly ten thousand more, have long since disappeared from the Biblioteca Colombina; but this institution still possesses the *Peter Martyr* of 1511, to which has been added a manuscript map on vellum of the island of Hispaniola, which seems to us to be the work of Bartholomew Columbus, although it is ascribed to his brother Christopher; the Valencia edition of the *Quarta Carta* of Cortez (*B. A. V.* No. 138),[5] of which the specimen in the Browniana was supposed to be the only copy in existence; the Venice *Varthema* of 1522, the *Enciso* of 1519 and the Annals of Giustiniani. None of those books bears a single manuscript note.[6]

But what constitutes at present one of the chief objects of curiosity and interest in the library, consists of four volumes, which once belonged to the Admiral himself.

The first is the Ms. known as the *Libro de Profecias,* but the title of which is:

Liber sive Manipulus de autoritatibus, dictis ac sententiis et prophetiis circa materiam recuperandę Sancte

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1 The edition of Strasburg 1509, with the following note: "costo 5 sueldo en venetia. Julio 1521."

2 Lud's work, *B. A. V.* No. 49, but a later edition, if the figures 1512 actually mean a date.

3 *Infra* No. 60.

4 We know this work only through the German translation, *B. A. V.* No. 102.

5 It is bound in the same volume with the Ms. *Oviedo,* which ends with the curious note in the handwriting of the latter: "por mis pecados se me ahogó un solo hijo que me quedaba."

6 For more ample details concerning the Biblioteca Colombina, cf. *D. Fernando Colon, Historiador de su Padre,* with facsimile of D. Fernando's *Registrum.*

Civitatis et montis Dei Syon, ac inventionis et conversionis insularum Indię et omnium gentium atque nationum, ad Ferdinandum et Helisabeth reges nostros hyspanos.

It is a small folio of eighty-four leaves, incomplete, written in a large, bold yet juvenile hand, which bears no resemblance whatever to the small, angular, neat handwriting of the Admiral, as we see it in the letters signed by him. Our impression is that it is a copy of the extracts furnished by Caspar Gorricio, made by Fernando, when he was a lad, under the direction of his father, who doubtless wrote the annotations and the letter addressed to the Catholic Kings.[1]

The second book is the translation into Latin of Marco Polo, made towards the year 1320 by the monk Francis de Pepuris, and probably printed at Antwerp by Gerard de Leu, circa 1485, under the title of:

ꝓlogus ⁊ liber dñi marci pauli de venecijs de cõ | suetudinibus et cõditionibus orientaliũ regionũ et vulgari in latinũ Traductus per fratrẽ franciscũ || de pepuris de bononia. ||

The margins of this small octavo of seventy-four unnumbered leaves contain many of the signs, such as double crosses and hands with an extended finger, which Columbus used frequently, but the notes are wholly insignificant.

The third is a collection of twelve tracts written by Pierre D'Ailly or "Alyaco," and one by Gerson. It is known under the title of *Ymago Mundi* or treatise *de*

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[1] See the excellent analysis of this curious medley of quotations and puerile inferences, in Gallardo's *Ensayo*, Vol. II, col. 500.

Imagine Mundi, and forms a small black-letter folio of 184 unnumbered leaves, *sine anno aut loco*, but supposed by Humboldt,[1] on the authority of Jean Lannoi, to have been printed in 1490. The diagrams are coloured, and margins covered with notes, the most important of which has been made known by Messrs. de Varnhagen[2] and Peschel.[3]

The fourth book is:

PII. II. PONTIFICIS MAXIMI. HISTO/||RIA RERVM VBIQVE GESTARVM.||CVM LOCORVM DESCRIPTIONE NON||FINITA ASIA MINOR INCIPIT.|| .... *Impressioni Venetiis dedicta: per Iohannem de co-||lonia sociumq; eius Iohannem manthen de Gherretzem anno|| millesimo : cccclxxvii.* ||

It is a small folio of 105 unnumbered leaves, printed in roman characters, with a leaf containing a diagram coloured by hand, and a great many marginal notes. The last four leaves are filled with Ms. extracts from St. Augustin and Josephus, of no importance whatever, but one of the fly leaves exhibits, in the handwriting of Christopher Columbus, the long sought, long controverted letter addressed by Toscanelli to Fernam Martinz in 1474, but *in the original Latin.*

The importance of this document is such that our readers will doubtless excuse our inserting it *verbatim et literatim.*

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[1] *Essai Critique*, Vol. I, p. 62, and our *Notes on Columbus*, for photograph of one of the annotated leaves.

[2] *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, Janvier 1858, p. 71.

[3] *Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen*, p. 112. The author adds: "von der hand des Bartolomé Colon, welche Las Casas (lib. I, cap. 26) recht gut kannte, folgende Randglosse in kümmerlicher und fehlerhafter Sprache."

Copia misa xpōfaro colonbo p paulū fixicū cū vna carta nauigac[is] ||

Ferdinādo martini canonico vlix[is] paulus phisicus salutē // a. tua valitudine de grā ⁊ familiaritate 9 rege vro genero[ſiſſ]imo [⁊] magnificētiſſimo pncipe iocūd] m fuit intelligere / cū tecū allias locut] sū de breuiori via ad loca aromatū p maritimā nauigac[es] q̃ sit ea q̃ facit] p guineā / querit nūc . S. rex. ame quādaꝫ declarac[es] ymo potius ad occulū oſtenſionē vt etiaꝫ mediocter doti illā viā capēt ⁊ intelligerēt / Ego autē q̃ vis cogſcā poſſe hoc oſtēdi p formā ſpericā vt ē mūdus tū determinaui. p faciliori intelligenc[a] ac etiā p faciliori opa / oſtēdere viā illā p q̃ carte nauigac[is] fiūt illud declarare / Mito ergo ſue . M. cartā manibꝫ meis factā ī q̃ deſignt[v] litora vrā ⁊ inſule ex qbꝫ incipiat] interfacere verſus occaſū ſenp ⁊ loca ad que debeat] puenire ⁊ q̃tū a polo vł a linea eqnotiali debeat] declinare ⁊ p q̃tū spaciū. ſ. p quot miliar[a] debeat] puenire ad loca fertiliſſima oīūꝫ aromatū ⁊ gemarū / ⁊ nō miremini si voco occidentales ptes v ſūt aromata 9 cōīter dicāt[v] oriētales qa nauigātibꝫ ad occidētē ſenp ille ptes inueniūt[v] p ſubterraneas nauigaciones / si eni p terrā ⁊ p ſupiora itinera ad oriētē ſenp repirēt[v] / linee ergo recte ī longitudine carte sigte oſtēdūt diſtanc[a3] ab oriētē[2] verſus occidēs q̃ autē transuerſe

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[1] *Legas:* reperientur. [2] oriente.

ſt oſtēdūt ſpacia ameridie verſus ſeptent[e3] / notaui autē ī carta diuerſa loca ad q̄ puenire potest ꝓ maiori noticia nauig[m] . ſ. vēt vl caſu aliq̄ alibi q̄ exiſtimarēt venirēt / ptin[t] autē vt oſtēdāt incolis ipos hīe notic[n3] / aliquā patē illius q̄ debebit ēē iocūd ſat / nō cōſidāt[2] aut // in inſulis n̄ mercatores / aſerit[3] ibi enī tanta copia nauiganc[u3] eſt 9 mercimonijs vt ī toto reliq̄ orbe nō ſīt ſicuti ī vno portu nobiliſimo vocato ʒaitō / aſerūt enī centū naues piperis mag̃ ī eo portu ſingulis añis deferri / sine aliis nauibʒ portantibʒ allia aromata / pat'a illa eſt populatiſima ditiſima multitudine ꝓuinciaꝝ ⁊ regnoꝝ ⁊ ciuitatū ſine numero / ſub vno p̄ncipe q̄ dicit[v] magnus kan q̄ nomē ſig̃ficat ī latino rex regū / cuius ſedes ⁊ reſidencia ē vt plīmū ī ꝓuincia katay / antiqui sui deſiderabāt cōſorciū xp̄ianoꝝ iā ſūt / 200 / añi$[4] miſcer[t5] ad papā ⁊ poſtulabāt plurimos dotos ī fide vt illuminarentur / sed q̄ miſſi ſt inpediti ī itinere redier[t] / etiā tp̄r Eugenij venit vnus ad eugeniū q̄ de beniuolētia mag̃ erga xp̄ianos afirmabat ⁊ ego ſecū longo ſermone locut[9] ſū de mult ꝓ de mag̃tudine edificioꝝ regaliū ⁊ de mag̃tudine fluuiū ī latitudine ⁊ longitudine mirabili ⁊ de multitudine ciuitatū ī ripis fluuiū vt in vno flumiē / 200 / c[6] ciuitates ſint 9ſtitute ⁊ pōtes marmorei mag̃ latitudinis ⁊ longitudinis vndi q̄ colonpnis ornati /

1 partim.
2 considunt.
3 asseritur.
4 anni.
5 miserunt.
6 circa.

hec pat'a digna ē vt p latinos querat^v / nō ſolū qa lucra ingencia ex ea capi poſūt auri argenti gemaꝫ oīs generis ⁊ aromatū que nūq̃ ad nos deferūt^v / veꝫ pp doctos viros philosofos ⁊ astrologos pitos ⁊ qb⁊ ingenijs ⁊ artibꝫ ita potēs ⁊ magſica ꝓuīcia gubernēt^v ac etiā bella 9ducāt / hec ꝑ aliq̃tula ſatiſſac[tione] ad ſuā petic^es q̃tū breuitas tp̄ris dedit ⁊ occupac^es mee 9cepſcer^t [1] pat^9 īſutuꝫ regie maieſtati q̃tū volet latius ſatiſſacere / data flor^t 25 iunij 1474///

A· civitate vlix^is p occidētē indirecto sūt / 26/ ſpacia ī carta ſig̃ta q̃ꝫ q̃libꝫ hī miliaria // 250/ vſq̃ ad nobiliſimā ⁊ max^a3 ciuitatē quīſay circuit enī centū miliar^a ⁊ hī pōtes decē ⁊ nomē eius ſonat // cita del cielo // ciuitas celi ⁊ multa mirāda de ea narrant^v de multitudine artificiū ⁊ de reditibꝫ/ hoc ſpac^u3 eſt fere tercia pars tocius ſpere / que ciuitas ē ī ꝓuīcia māgi / .ſ. vicina ꝓuincie katay ī q̃ reſidencia terre regia eſt / sed ab inſula antilia vob⁊ nota ad inſulā nobiliſimā cippāgu ſūt decē ſpacia ē enī illa inſula fertiliſima auro margaritis ⁊ gēmis ⁊ auro ſolido coopiunt tenpla ⁊ domos regias / ita q̃ ꝑ ygnota itinera nō magna maris ſpacia tranſeūdū / multa fortaſſe ēent apitus^a declarāda ꝑ diligens conſiderator ꝑ hec poterit ex ſe ipo reliq̃ ꝓſpicere / vale dilectiſime /

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[1] concesserunt. [2] apertius.

III.

A diligent search into the archives of the fourteen towns or hamlets on the Corniche road, which claim to have given birth to the great navigator, failed to bring to light any new document concerning his early life. We found only traditions, either extremely vague or arising from a few deeds signed by some Colombo in the first half of the XVth century, all of which have been duly set forth by Casoni,[1] Isnardi[2] and the authors already mentioned in the *B. A. V.* and *Notes on Columbus.* Still, new pamphlets and books appear occasionally to bolster the claims of this or that locality. Just at present, an effort is being made in favour of Terra-Rossa,[3] with no better proofs than those already alleged.

We were in hopes that the archives of the city of Genoa might be richer, but there again we were dis-

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[1] *Annali della Reppublica di Genova*, Genova, 1708, fol. p. 27.

[2] *Nuovi documenti originali*, Genova, 1840, 8vo.

[3] "Terra-rossa, Commune de Garelli, Chatelnie de Montabolo, vallée supérieure d'Oneglia." Letter from Mr. Musso to Hon. Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Florence. See also the genealogical tree published at Genoa in 1857 by Giuseppe Banchero, and G. A. Dondero, *Storia di Fontabuona*, Genova, 1853, 8vo.

The circle is even extending, for according to M. Charton (*Voyageurs Modernes*, Paris 1863, p. 76), "M. Rochefort Labouisse a cherché à établir que Christophe Colomb était d'origine française."

We should add, in favor of Cugureo, Interiano, *Ristretto delle Historie Genovesi*, Lucca, 1558. 4to, l. 227; Herckmans *Zeevartshofs*, Amsterdam, 1634. 4to, p. 157; For Genoa, Fernando Columbus' last will and testament, as published by Eustaquio Fernandez de Navarrete, in *Colec. de Documentos ineditos*, Vol. XVI; Sanguinetti, *Vita di Cristoforo Colombo*, Genova, 1846, 8vo; For Milan, Domingo de Valtenas, *Compendio de algunas cosas de España*; see *Infra* No. 183.

As to the claims of Calvi, in Corsica, they were based on the alleged assertion of M. Giubega that when after the destruction of the archives of Corsica by the English, a new census was ordered by M. de Serres,

appointed. We then turned our attention to the records of the celebrated Bank of St. Georges, which are nearly intact from the year 1179 to the present date; but although its obliging librarians threw all doors open to us, our search proved fruitless, even in the *Cartularii*, which, we thought, might contain the correspondence with the Spanish Government when an attempt was doubtless made to collect the 10% of the revenue arising from the newly discovered lands, which were assigned to the Bank of St. Georges, by Columbus, April 2d, 1502, for the purpose of diminishing the tax on eatables. The letter conveying the gift, and the *Libro de traslados de cartas y otro de mi [su] privilegios en una barjata de cordovan colorado en su serrada de plata*," mentioned by the Admiral in his letter of December 28th 1504, are now preserved (minus the silver clasps) in the Custodia of the City Hall of Genoa, together with Paganini's fiddle.

As to manuscript maps in the archives of the Bank, we only saw several vellum charts, all referring to Sardinia, Corsica and the East. The Genoese were among the best hydrographers of the XVIth Century, as may be seen from Mr. Belgrano's description[1] of the charts

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he found in the parochial registers the birth-certificate of Christopher Columbus (*Revue de Paris*, Vol. XXXII, p. 53; Galetti, *Histoire de la Corse*, 1843, 8vo, p. 25). We received in 1867 two letters from Calvi, proving those statements to have been wholly erroneous.

1 *Rendiconto dei lavori fatta dalla Società Ligure*, Genoa, 1867, 8vo. This interesting account omits a most beautiful portolano, which we have seen in the Biblioteca Capitolare of Verona. It is a quarto volume, containing nine maps, bearing the following inscription; *Jacobus Scottus Genouēsis. loco leuanti me fecit: ciuitate veteri año domini* 1.5.9.2.

For another portolano of the same geographer, see in the Marciana at Venice, Ms. Cl. IV. Cod. 8; and P. Matkovic, *Alte handschriftliche Schiffer-Karten in den Bibliot. zu Venedig*. Wien, 1863, 8vo, p. 16.

left by them, but there are very few specimen of their skill to be found in Genoa. Venice is richer in documents of this description, although we did not succeed in finding either at the Frari or in the Marciana, any act or letters bearing directly on Columbus. Yet, at one time, the archives of the latter city contained at least one original document relating to the subject before us. We read in Marin's too little known history of Venetian Commerce, that this painstaking author saw and read himself, as late as the beginning of the present century, the memorial addressed by Christopher Columbus to the Signoria for the purpose of obtaining aid from the Republic in his attempt to discover the Western coast of Asia.[1]

Our lack of success is due perhaps to the fact that when we reached Venice, in August 1867, its archives had been despoiled by the Austrian Government for the second time. On the 22d of July 1866, a Moravian Benedictine, called Beda Düdik, by order of the Emperor, and with the aid of a company of Austrian soldiers, took by force 1431 packages *(filze)* of written documents from the Frari and Marciana. These, added to the 3700 *filze* taken in the same manner by H. S. Gassler in 1803—5,[2] were more than sufficient to produce a chasm, which nothing could ever fill, inasmuch as among these archives were the thirty-three volumes of *Commemoriali*, in which we expected to find the documents in question.

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[1] "Mentre io era del Consiglio di X per eventualità ricercando certi lumi nell' Archivio di quel Corpo mi venne fatto di vedere, e leggere un memoriale presentato da Colombo alla Signoria, perché il suo projetto accolto venisse ma il memoriale non ottenè il desiderato accoglimento." *Storia civile e politica del Commercio de' Veneziani.* Vinegia, 1800, 8vo, Vol. VII, p. 236.

[2] Victor Ceresole, *La Vérité sur les déprédations autrichiennes à Venise. Venise*, 1867, 8vo.

IV.

Concerning Americus Vespuccius, we did not succeed in finding in Italy any document either emanating from or relating directly to him after he had emigrated from Florence; but there is no lack of letters which may serve to write a new biography of the Florentine navigator, from the year when he was born (1452, *stile comune*) to the supposed date of his departure from Spain. We have seen notices extracted from the *Libri Baptismi* preserved in Santa Maria del Fiore, and Book II of the *Eta Quarti* in Santa Maria Novella, which deserve to be consulted for a new genealogical tree; and we have secured copies of the seventy-four letters contained in the Carteggio of the Medici family,[1] first made known by Bartolozzi, and addressed to Americus Vespuccius, but written, we regret to say, before he left Italy for Spain. These extend from February 1483 to November 1491. Many were written by members of his family, such as Simone, Bernardo, Girolamo, Piero and Antonio Vespucci, four bear the signature of Lorenzo (di Piero Francesco) de Medici, to whom the separate edition of the third voyage was addressed; and all are directed either to Pisa or Florence. As to the well-known letter written by Americus to his father in October 1476, first discovered by Bandini in the Strozzi library,[2] it now graces M. Feuillet de Conches's private collection in Paris. This and two or three signatures added to receipts which were brought to light by Navarrete, constitute the

[1] *Cartei dei Medici avanti il principato;* Filza 68, General Archives of Tuscany, in Florence.

[2] *Vita e Lettere di Amerigo, Vespucci, Gentiluomo Fiorentino,* Firenze, 1745, 4to, p. XXVII.

only autographs of Vespuccius known. All the accounts of his voyages, whether in Italian or Latin, are fraught with such contradictions, that we cannot even say that we possess, beyond that unimportant letter, a single line written by the Florentine navigator.

But there is a map which once belonged to him. It is a manuscript copy on vellum of Valsequa's chart of 1439, which bears the inscription: *Questa ampla pelle di geographia fù pagata da Amerigo Vespucci cxxx ducati di oro di marco.* In 1838 it was still in the library of Count de Montenegro at Palma, in the island of Majorca.[1] We know of no other object having belonged to Vespuccius.

Of the Italian edition of the four voyages frequently quoted as having been printed exclusively for ten of the sovereigns of Europe, we know at present four copies, *viz:*

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[1] See a description in *Notices des Manuscrits de l'Académie des Inscript. et Belles-Lettres*, Vol. XIV, part II, p 28. This curious chart seems to have suffered some damage, if we may judge from the lively description which our illustrious friend George Sand has given in one of her wittiest and most entertaining works:

"En transcrivant cette note [M. Testu's], les cheveux me dressent à la tête, car une scène affreuse se trace à ma pensée.

Nous étions dans cette même bibliothèque de Montenegro, et le chapelain déroulait devant nous cette même carte nautique, ce monument si précieux et si rare, acheté par Americ Vespuce 130 ducats d'or, et Dieu sait combien par l'amateur d'antiquités le cardinal Despuig! . . . lorsqu'un des quarante ou cinquante domestiques de la maison imagina de poser un encrier de liège sur un des coins du parchemin, pour le tenir ouvert sur la table. L'encrier était plein, mais plein juqu'aux bords! . . .

Le parchemin, habitué à être roulé, et poussé peut-être en cet instant par quelque malin esprit, fit un effort, un craquement, un saut, et revint sur lui-même entraînant l'encrier, qui disparut dans le rouleau bondissant et vain queur de toute contrainte . . . . .

On déroula lentement la carte, se flattant encore d'une vaine espérance! Hélas! l'encrier était vide! La carte était inondée, et les jolis petits souverains peints en miniature voguaient littéralement sur une mer plus noire que le Pont-Euxin." (*Un Hiver à Majorque*, Vol. I, p. 195).

One in the British Museum, bequeathed by Mr. Grenville.[1]

Another in the possession of M. de Varnhagen, who informed us that he purchased it in 1863, in Havana, from the heirs of an American who had emigrated to Cuba shortly after the breaking out of our civil war. This copy bears the stamp of the *Libreria de Nuestra Señora de las Cuevas de la Cartuja*, of Sevilla,[2] and is "relié conjointement avec le même opuscule de Saint Bazile imprimé à Pescia[3] en 1506." Under the same cover are a plaquette printed at Bologna in 1506, and the edition of *Sensuyt lymage du monde* published at Paris by Alain Lotrian.

A third, in the library of the Marquis Gino Capponi at Florence. This was once the property of Baccio Valori, the first librarian of the Laurentiana, and bears his autograph on the title-page. It is very much cut and soiled.

A fourth, in the Palatina, where it is preserved under the designation: *E.* 6. 6. 18. This is bound by itself, in vellum, modern binding, clean, short margins, a dry stamp on the title-page.

There may have been at one time a duplicate copy in the Palatina. Napione describes[4] one, which came originally from the library of Gaetano Poggiale of Livorno.[5] This, like the Varnhagen copy, was bound with the *Basilius* printed by Pacini da Pescia in 1506.

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1 *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, No. 6535.

2 The Cartuja of Sevilla has been transformed about thirty years ago into a pottery. Its library, together with what was left of the books belonging to the Convents of Andaluzia, now forms part of the University library at Seville.

3 According to M. de Varnhagen Pacini had his press not at Pescia but in Florence.

4 *Notizia di una antica edizione it liana*, in *Del primore scopritore, Fi rence*, 1809, 80.

5 The Poggiali and Revicky libra ries were united by Ferdinand III,

The de Billy copy described by Peignot as bound by Bozerian with a Corsali letter of 1516, was probably a sixth, as it is not likely that such a fine binding was torn off to separate the two works. Yet, the de Billy, Heber and Grenville copies may be the same.

When was this valuable work printed?

In the *B. A. V.* we ascribed the date "circa 1516," because the de Billy copy was found bound together with a work bearing the imprint of 1516, which, in the opinion of Peignot who had seen and compared the two books, seemed to "avoir été imprimé en même tems." But this, we confess, can be no sure test. If the de Billy copy is bound with a plaquette of 1516, the Poggiale copy contained under the same cover a work printed in 1506, whilst the Varnhagen copy had, in addition to the latter, a book issued from the press of a printer, Lotrian who commenced his trade only in 1518.[1]

As to the similarity between the types used, we find that Peignot sees no difference between this Italian *Vespuccius* and the Corsali letter of 1516, while M. de Varnhagen asserts that both his *Vespuccius* and the *Basilius* of 1506 were printed with the same characters. Must we suppose that after a lapse of ten years Stephano di Carlo da Pavia and Pietro Pacini da Pescia, used the same font?

If the passage from Girolamo Priuli's diary, quoted by Foscarini[2] and dated July 9th 1506, applies to this edition of Vespuccius's voyages, then the point is settled. It reads as follows:

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form the Pitti palace collection, but became in 1815, the neucleus of the Palatina, which is now a branch of the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence.

1 Lottin, *Catalogue Chronologique des Libraires*, p. 115.

2 *Letteratura Veneziana*, p. 179, and Napione, *Giunta* X, p. 355.

"Questa navigazione, e la natura delle persone, e li viaggi, e li venti, e tutto sono in stampa notati con gran intelligenza."

Nor should we forget, in connection with the above extract, that there was a manuscript copy of the text of the four voyages of Vespuccius in Italian, already in existence so early as the year 1504, since in the Magliabechiana[1] there is a copy made from a transcript which contains a certificate to the effect that a Florentine notary had copied it on the 10th of February of that year. On the other hand, printed copies could be bought at Rome in September 1512, as Fernando Columbus did himself purchase one at that time.[2]

As to the text itself, it is supposed by Mr. de Varnhagen to be Vespuccius's original account, since it contains many such words as an Italian living in Spain would, in the course of time, introduce into his vernacular. At all events, it is almost certain that it was from this text that the French version which served for the Latin translation published with Waltzemüller's *Cosmographiæ Introductio* and that we know now to have been made by Basin de Sandacour[3] "ex italico sermone in gallicum et ex gallico in latinum," was taken.[4] Let us hope

[1] "Copiata hoggi questo di X de Febbraio Mcccccij. per me ser Lorenzo di Piero Choralmi da Dicomano." Magliabechiana, Lib. No. 15, Class 37, Cod. 209.

[2] In Fernando Columbus's *Registrum*, No. 3041, we read: "Lettera di Americo Vespucci delle Isole novamente trovate in quatro suoi viaggi. I. Es en toscano y en 4°. — Costò en Roma cinco cuatrines año de 1512, por Setiembre."

[3] "Quorum etiam regionum descriptionem ex Portugallia ad te Illustrissime rex Renate, gallico sermone missam Joannes Basinus Sendacurius insignis poeta, a me [Gualterius Lud] exoratus qua pollet elegantia latine interpretavit." *Specul. orbis*, fol. iij. cf. D'Avezac, *Martin Hylacomylus Waltzemüller*, p. 65.

[4] *Cosmographiæ introductio*, 1st edition, verso of Biij.

that some lucky searcher will yet find the French version.

The subsequent voyages of Vespuccius were only supposed to have been undertaken, but thanks to Mr. Rawdon Brown, who at Venice in 1867, most kindly called our attention to a certain collection of Ambassadors's dispatches, which is preserved in the Marciana, we are enabled to present our readers with authentic proofs of a fifth voyage. These consist in two short letters written by Francesco Cornaro, the Venetian Ambassador to the Court of Spain, which are as follows:

"Insuper si dice questa M^tà^ haver dato circa 19m. Ducati a mj. Almerico et Zuam Bistaim *(sic)*, i quali a sue opere vanno all' acquisto dell' Isole trovate novamente, la quali loro chiamano terra ferma, nec alia.

Burgij die 19 Junij 1508."

"Da nuovo mj. Almerico Fiorentino che è quello che va discoprendo le Isole mi ha detto gia esser nova gia giorni T. de Sivilia esserli giorta una nave con oro per valuta de Duct. 50m., et perchè assai delle quali cose questa Maestà ha la decima et poi 7 per cento per datij quelli venuti con detta nave dicono che continuamente augumenta la invention dell' oro. Et che lui Almerico ha havuto ducati 13m. delle tratte de dette Insule, et che è per andare a provedere de buone navi a Biscaglia, le quali tutte perche vuol fare inuestire de piombo et andar per via de ponente a trovar le terre che trovano portoghesi navigando per levante et partira infallanter questo Marzo. nec alia.

Burgij die XVI.[1] 1508."[2]

[1] The month is not given. Marciana, Class VII, Cod. MCVIII.

[2] *Lettere d'Ambasciatori* del 1500. Cart. 338 & 347.

When we compare these two letters with the dispatch sent by Jerome Vianello,[1] and notice the fact that "Zuam Bistaim" is simply the well-known Juan de la Cosa, *alias* Juan Beristain or Juan Viscayno, the Basque, we have conclusive proofs of an expedition undertaken by Vespuccius subsequently to his fourth voyage.

V.

The discovery lately made in the archives of Venice of a petition addressed by Antonio Pigafetta to the Signoria[2] to obtain a privilege to print "un libretto de

[1] An extract from this extremely interesting letter of Vianello was furnished by Ranke to Humboldt, who published it in his *Examen Critique* (Vol. V, p. 157), although he always considered its contents as "problématiques." The entire letter, taken literally from Vol. VI of Marino Sanuto's Diaries, has since been published by M. de Varnhagen (*Nouvelles recherches*, p. 12) with valuable notes.

We thought that Sanuto's curious registers of events contained important items of information touching the transatlantic voyages and navigators, but a careful and fruitless survey of the first twenty-two folio volumes dissuaded us from further researches.

[2] "M.D.XXIV de mense Augusti. Serenissimo Principe et Excellentissimi Signori. Supplico Io Antonio pigafetta Vicentino Cavallier hierosilimitano che desiderando veder del mondo nelli anni passati, ho navicato cum le Caravelle de la Maiesta Cesarea, che sono andate a trovar le Isole, dove nascono le specie nelle nove Indie, nel qual viazo ho circumdato tutto Il Mondo à torno et per esser cosa, che mai homo lha fatta, ho composto un libreto de tutto el dito viazo, qual desidero far stampir. Et per ho suplico de gratia che per anni XX alcun non possi stampirlo, salvo chi voro jo, sotto pena a chi el stampasse, o stampato altrove el portasse qui, oltra el perder li libri de esser condenato lire tre per libro, et la executione possi esser fata per qualunque magistrato de questa cita à chi sara fatta la conscientia et sia divisa la pena, un terzo al arsenal de la sublima vostra, un terzo al accusador, et un terzo à quelli che farano la executione. Alla gratia sua humiliter mi Ricomando Die Vto Augusti.

Aloys de priolis
Ms dan. d. eq̃s do. Emiliani
Lazar. Mocenigo Consil

q. suprascripto Supplicanti concedatur quantum petijt
de parte 152
De Non 6
non sync. 2

Senato Terra reg. 23, *p.* 124."
(Kindly communicated by M. D'Avezac.)

All historians, relying probably upon

tutto el ditto viago . . . . qual viago ha circumdato tutto il mondo," caused us to investigate anew the documentary history of Magellan's voyage.

As we have stated,[1] Pigafetta whilst at sea, kept a diary, a copy of which he presented to Charles V, at Valladolid shortly after his return.[2] This is lost, and we do not even know in what language it was originally written. By means of that journal, and at the request either of Clement VII[3] or of Villiers de l'Isle Adam,[4] Grand Master of the Rhodian knights, Pigafetta wrote a fuller account of the expedition.

Three out of four of the manuscripts of the time now preserved in the libraries of Europe, are written in the French language. When we take into consideration that the narrative is dedicated to Villiers de l'Isle Adam,

the assertion of Fr. Bart. del Pozzo (*Ruolo generale de' Cav. gerosolimin.* Torino, 1714, 4to) repeat that Pigafetta was made a knight of Rhodes October 3d. 1524. Yet, here is a document dated August 24th of that year, in which he already calls himself "Cavallier hierosolimitano."

1 *B. A. V.* page 249.

2 "Moy party de Seuigle allay a vagliadole ou je presentay a la sacree maieste de Monseigneur Charles non or ny argent, Mays chose pour estre prisee dun tel Seigneur. Et entre les aultres Luy donnay nng liure escript de ma main traictant de toutes les choses passees de jour en jour en nostre voyaige." Manuscript A.

3 "Et perché, quando fui poscia in Italia, e mi presentai alla Santità del Pontefice Clemente VII a Monterosi, e le narrai le avventure del mio viaggio, Essa, benignamente accogliendomi, dissemi che gradita cosa le avrei fatta copiando le note da me serbate di tutto ciò che avea veduto e sofferto nella navigazion mia, volli, come meglio potea, sebben n'avessi pochissimo comodo, soddisfarla." Amoretti's text. Cf. Jovius, *Hist. sui temporis*, lib. XXXIV.

4 "Et po'ce, tres illustre seigneur (*vis*: Villiers de l'Isle Adam), que au retour du dict voyaige men allant a Romme vers la Saincteté de nostre Sainct pere je trouuay vre. seigneurie a Monterose ou de sa grace me fist bon accueil et me donna apres a congnoistre quelle auoit desir dauoir par escript les choses que Dieu par sa grace mauayt permays veoir en mon dict voyaige. Dont pour satisfaire et obtemperer a vostre volunte jay reduyt en ce petit liure les choses principalles au mieulx que jay peu." Manuscript A.

who was a Frenchman, and that French was the language of the Rhodian knights, to which order Pigafetta himself belonged, it is natural to suppose that the account was originally written in French.

We know of four manuscripts, to all of which paleographers agree in ascribing the date of the first quarter of the sixteenth century.

The first, (A), bears the following title:

Nauigation et descouurement de la Indie || superieure faicte par mon anthoyne Pigaphete || Vincentin chevallier de Rhodes. ||

The second title of A is as follows:

Anthoine Pigaphete patricie vincentin et||chevallier de Rhodes A Illustrissime et||tres excellent seigneur Philippe de villers Lisleaden Inclite grant maistre de Rhodes||son seigneur observatissime ||.

It is a small folio, written on paper, in very clear gothic characters. It numbers ninety-six leaves plus seven leaves for a treatise on the sphere. In the body of the book, on the verso of written leaves, there are twenty-four coloured drawings or maps. On the margin of the seventh leaf we notice the following annotation in an old hand writing: "*La terre dite de Verzin est ce qui s'appelle aujourdhuy amerique meridionalle.*" Several erasures of lines which are copied again on the next leaf, and the rough appearance of the manuscript lead us to think that it is only a copy, and probably the oldest of all. It is preserved in the Paris National Library under the following designation:

"*Ancien No.* 10270 *B. aujourd'hui Fonds Français* 5650."

The title of the second manuscript, (B) is as follows:

¶ Nauigation et deſcouēment de la Indie || ſuperieure faicte par moy Anthoine || Pigaphete Vincentin cheuallier de Rhodes || ¶ Anthoine Pigaphete Patricie Vincentin et cheuallier || de Rhodes. A Illuſtriſſime et tres excellent ſeigneur || Philippe de Villers Liſleadam, Inclite grand maiſtre de || Rhodes ſon ſeigneur oſſeruatiſſime. ||

This Ms. is in folio, written on vellum and most beautifully illuminated. It contains eighty-six leaves for the voyage, one for a title-page which gives instead of the drawing of a sphere as in A, the following lines: *Des* || *cription* || *De la Spere (sic)* || + sixteen leaves for the latter treatise. The chapters are divided exactly as in A, except that one has a heading which, like the title, is in Roman characters, whilst the rest of the work is written in gothic letters. We find the same number of plates and maps, but they are executed with greater care and skill. The paleographers of the Paris National Library consider it from the style of the ornaments and quality of the vellum, to be of Italian origin.

The text is almost the same as in A, except that some details of an unchaste character are omitted. The name of the author is also spelled in a different manner but not in the same places as in A.

This beautiful manuscript, which was one of the gems in the La Valliere collection, is now preserved in the Paris National Library, under the mark of "*Fonds Français, No.* 24224."

The title of the third manuscript, (C), which we copy from Thomassy and Libri, is as follows:

Nauigation et descouurement de la Inde ſuperieure et iles Molucque ou naiſſent les cloux de Girofle, faicte par Anthoine Pigaphete Vincentin chevallier de Rhodes. Commenceant en lan Mil V et H' H. NEAGECITO.[1]

This is also a splendid manuscript written on vellum, tastefully illuminated by an artist who is of the time of the La Valliere codex. It was first made known by M. Thomassy,[2] who found it in 1841 in the library of the late M. Beaupré, at Nancy. Libri says that it seems to have been once the property of Cardinal de Lorraine. This may well be, as the Cardinal was brother to Francis, known as the *Grand Prieur*, whose whole life was devoted to the welfare of the Rhodian knights, with whom he lived at Malta after they had been constrained by the Turks to abandon the island of Rhodes. In 1720, the Ms. was still in the convent of St. Leopold at Nancy. In March 1851, it was sold under the hammer at Paris,[3] and appeared again at the Solar sale in April 1861,[4] where it was purchased by a London bookseller, who probably sold it to Libri. In the catalogue of the latter,[5] this valuable Ms. is minutely and accurately described. It is now in the library of Sir Thomas Philip, at Cheltenham. Thomassy, who compared it with A and B, says that it is the most complete of all.

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1 *Ne age cito.*

2 *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie,* for September 1843.

3 Potier sale, No. 506.

4 Solar Catalogue, No. 3238.

5 No. 452.

The fourth manuscript, (D), bears the following title:

Navigazione e discoprimento dele India superiore, con le figure de' paesi scoperti.

This is a tolerably thick folio volume, one third of which is composed of blank leaves. The Ms. is written in very plain semi-gothic, in a dialect composed of Italian, Spanish and Venetian, and filled with mistakes of all kinds. It contains twenty-one separate plates and maps. Like the French versions it is dedicated to Villiers de l'Isle Adam, but bears the following annotation: "*Ce liure est du Chevallier de Forrete.*" This *ex-libris* shows that the Ms. cannot be an original, as the knight mentioned, (who can only be Jean de Forêt[1]) was in the Order at the time when Villiers was still Grand Master; and it is not likely that the latter would have made a present of the original of a work which had been dedicated to him by another knight.

The manuscript was discovered at the close of the last century by Carlos Amoretti, who published a version of it with considerable alterations and a valuable introduction in 1800. The codex is preserved in the Ambrosiana at Milan, under the mark of "*Cod. Chart. L.* 103, *super.*"

The reader will perceive that a good text of Magellan's voyage is still wanting, for the Ambrosian codex (which has not even been published, since Amoretti's edition is only a translation into modern Italian), is inferior in every respect to any of the French manuscripts, which the learned librarian of the Ambrosiana knew only by reputation. Libri who compared the Italian text with C, when

[1] "Trovassasi nel 1552 entro Rodi *e Milizia Gerosolimitana*, Rome, 1621, assediata," Bosso, *Istoria d. S. Relig.* fol. *apud* Amoretti, p. XLII.

he owned the latter, did not hesitate to say that "la relation publiée par Amoretti n'est qu'un extrait et une paraphrase souvent fort défigurée du texte français."[1]

VI.

As to Hernando Cortez, we did not fail, while in Spain, to search for the contemporaneous edition of the three *Cartas* printed together in black letter, on two columns, in-quarto, as seen by Señor Gayangos in the hands of a foreign gentleman residing at the Court. Our investigations in this respect were of no avail; but we describe *infra*[2] an account borrowed from the *Segunda* and *Tertia*, which was printed in French and Flemish at Antwerp as early as 1523.

In regard to manuscript sources we were more successful, and beg leave to refer the reader to several letters of importance sent to the Senate of Venice by Gasparo Contarini, the Ambassador to the Court of Spain, and found in the almost illegible volume of manuscript epistles bequeathed to the Marciana by Signor Girolamo Contarini in 1843.[3]

They are as follows:

"Ser^mo^ Principe et Ecc^mo^ Senato.

Havendo in questi giorni havute nove la M^tà^ Ces^a^ di le Indie per persone venute da quelle parti et intendendose advisi degni di scientia di V. Sub^a^ non ho voluto omettere

[1] As to Fabre's (*B. A. V.* No. 134) it is only a short abridgment, which was itself again abridged in the Italian version published at Venice in 1536 (*B. A. V.* No. 215). How can we conciliate the latter publication with the privilege for twenty years granted to Pigafetta in 1524? See *supra*, page xxviii, note 2.

[2] Nos. 72 and 73.

[3] We must again express our thanks to M. Rawdon Brown for having had the extreme kindness of calling our attention to these valuable documents.

de significarli. Sapera adunque V. S^{a} come Don Hernando Cortez governadore per questa Maestà Ces^{a} in la Insula de Cuba il quale in li añi preteriti discoverto Jucatan et invio a questa Maestà alcuni presenti mandatili da quelli de Jucatan in segno di ubedientia sua uno sol doro et una luna dargento con alcuni altri doni de li quali alhora per le lettere del M^{o} et Cl^{no} Proc^{r} Cornelio V^{a} S^{a} fu advisata, e processo piu avanti et fu ritrovato il Jucatan qual lui credeva fosse Insula. Pergiunto alla terra ferma la quale va verso occidente in la qual smontato et penetrato dentro ha ritrovato varie et diverse città et castelli habitati da homeni più civili che quelli che se sono fin hora discoperti: et tandem e pervenuto in una Cita chiamata la Scaltrezza: la quale si governa a comunità et e cità molto grande, ha differentia et guerra cum uno gran principe del qual qui sotto se farà mentione poiche questo gran principe pretende havere jurisditione su dicta cita di Scaltezza et loro vogliono viver liberi. Alla qual pervenuto adunque come ho ditto con persuasion li persuase per quanto se dice a dar obedientia et ricognoscere per Principe questa Ces^{a} Maestà essendoli sta dicto da lora Hyspani essa M^{tà} Ces^{a} esser signor di questo mondo. Poi penetrarono più dentro circa 60 lige fra terra dove trovarono un lago il qual volta di circuito lige 60 et e salso, lacqua cresce et descresce come fa in la maior parte delli marj, et in mezzo a questo lago hanno trovato una grandissima città chiamata Temistitan la quale dicono esser de più che 40 m. fochi della quale e signor quel gran Principe il quale come ho dicto disopra pretende havere jurisditione su la Scaltezza et e signor de più che cento leghe de paese a torno a torno. Ètenuto in grande veneratione da tutti li subditi

sui et è molto obedito. Li habitanti sono molto civili ecepto in la Religione che sono hydolatri et a li soi idoli sacrificano homeni. Hanno etiam questaltro costume che quando conbattono con gli inimici, tutti li inimici morti in battaglia li mangiano. Ma le habitationi loro sono comode et ben ornate. Vestono et ornano le cosse loro de panni fatti de goton. Hanno copia doro ma non lo usano per monete ma lo ofrano et lo usano in diversi ornamenti. Tutti li comercj loro sono cum barati chi una roba chi l'altra. Ma su le cosse piccole che li acadono adoperare non cusi comodamente si possono avere per via di barato usano per moneta un certo frutto simile alla mandola il quale li è raro. Hor questa città insieme per il Principe suo a la venuta delli hispani se li resono poij partiti di essi hispani fa feu rebellione et amazò quelli hispani erano restati mangiandoli secondo il loro costume. La qual cosa saputa da don Hernando Cortes Capitano inviò li molti hispani con artigliaria et cum molti della Scaltezza città inimica a Temistitan et cusi le ha ricuperata et quel principe e ritornato ala obedienza di Cesare. Vivono questi di le prefate Insule di pane farto di frummento d'India et di carni. Bevono una potione simile ala Cervosa. Non hanno caractere di lettere ma scriveno qualche cossa più veramente cum figure d'animali over d'altro al modo che antigamente usavano li egiptij benche questi loro caracteri non li scriveno in ogni cossa. Questo e quanto hanno rifferito quelli sono venuti da le predite Insule quali dapoi partiti se dice haversi lettere da li hyspani restati li come sono tanto penetrati che sono pervenuti al mare benche non esplicano sel mar ritrovato e per occidente over per ostro.

Carte 27.

. . . . . .

. . . Questa Maesta ha habuto nova esser giunta alle Insule propinque al Portogallo una nave che vien da Temistitan et da quelli altri lochi ritrovati dal Cap° Hernando Cortes Governator del Insula di la Cuba sicome per mia de 24 septembrio significai a V^a Sub^a per la qual nave esso Cap° manda in verga per ducati 30 milia in oro lavorado che sono presenti mandano quelli Re a questa Maestà per ducati 100 milion. Gionti sijno de qui significherò a V. Sub° la qualità di ditti doni et altro che sara degno di scriver.

Valliseleti Die 18 Novembri 1522.

Carte 29.

Serenissimo Prencipe Exc^mo Senato.

Quanto che me achade significare a V. S^a da poij il contenuto in le alligate del ultimo del passato et come tre nave venivano dalle Indie due de esse sopra le qual erano oro per ducati 60 milia et robe per altretanti, do navi sono sta prese da alcune navi francese et la terza nave che non vi era faculta alcuna e scapolata. Questa Maestà ha fatto scrivere a tutti questi sui porti quando che che de li sui andera ad incontro de dite navi francesi et prenderale vol che la mita del oro et roba recuperandosse sijno sue de quelli le recupererano perche tengono che ancora dicte nave francesi non possino essere redute in loco sicuro sono che etiam quelle attendino ad un altra nave che si aspecta da esse Indie sopra la qual par vingi oro per valuta di piu di ducati 300^m et da questi si provede

adio la vengi sicura et non succedi quello è successo alle due prenominate.

Vallisoleti die vij Junij 1523.

Carte 299, 300, 301.

Scrissi etiam a V. S. per altre mie quando li notificai la captura da francesi de le do nave chi venivano da le Indie cum loro di questa Maestà e che se aspetava un altra sopra la quale vi era oro per ducati 300^{m}, et insù inteso mi fu acertato da mercadanti che non haveano interesse, esser sta meglio indagado la cosa, ritrovato che altra nave non deba venire. In fine quanto lo avviso di dita nave, de li ducati 300^{m} è falso.

Carte 302, 303.

Serenissimo Principe et Ecc° Senato. Per le alligate de 16 del presente V. S^{a} intenderà quello fin allora havea de scientia sua. Da poij sono arrivate a Sibilla cinque caravelle da le Indie sopra le quali intendo vi sono da trarsi 150^{m} d'oro castigliani che sono da ducati . . . . . la maior parte de l'oro qual oro però ora fu sta consegnato ad alcuni de qui siche pocho vi resta per conto di S. M^{ta} Ces^{a}.

Colla presente significo a V. Cels^{a} che le 5 Caravelle vengono de le Indie come di sopra dito, non e vero sono arrivate a Sibilla come fu dito ma sono ale Insule de le Asture et hanno scripto che quando si mandara armada che li accompagnino a Sibilla temendo di l'armata francese sopra le qual Caravele intendo havi piu maggior somma di quello di sopra ho scritto.

Ital. Classe VII. Cod. MIX, della Regia Biblioteca Marciana di Venezia.

Contarini Gaspare Amb^r a Carlo V. Lettere al Senate. 1521. 1525. *Carte* 265, 266, 267.

The following extract from the celebrated Journal of Marin Sanuto, is not without interest:

Capitolo di letere di mij francesco corner el K^r orator date a Vaiadolit adi 6 *de Marzo* 1520. *(Adi* 26, *da poi disnar.)*

. . . . . .

. . heri dapoi disnar fu mandato presente che li manda il signor dila terra noviter trovada per le caravelle sue nominata Jucatan el qual e un ydolo che teniva un sceptro in man sculpito in una gran lama doro rotonda de braza 6 de circonferentia et de groseza de un ducato alintorno del quale errano assai altre figure et po pesar da ducati 4000; item un altro de argento dela instessa sorte et grandezza vi era poi alcuni sacheti de oro in grani come el Tyber che e la sorte Vien trovata in quelli paesi Preterea molti vestimenti et ornamenti de testa che usano in detti paesi de tella et lana et pelle de oselli item molte teste de lupi Tygre et altri animali lavorate et ornate de oro con molti penachij de papagalli et altri ucelli a noi incogniti et altre assai varie cosse de pietre remesse molto minute che in vero dimostra in quelle parte esser gente de ingegno vi errano etiam tre homeni et due femine de color abisim de formi assai de imagine et ha cadauno perforato sopra el mento quanto saria uno marzello et loco dela carne che li mancha tien un pezo de piera de varij colori ligata in oro dicono revera che nel suo paese vi si trova oro et argento assai."

Diarij Marin Sanuto.
Class. VII. Cod. CDXLVI.
Volume XXVIII. Page 297.

In connection with the above, we call the reader's attention to two accounts of the Grijalva expedition. One, in the German (*infra* No. 70) the other, in the Italian language (*infra* No. 60) both of which differ materially from the Itinerary of Juan Diaz, printed with the voyage of Varthema, which is again represented in the present volume by an edition published at Venice in 1520 by Zorzi de Rusconi.

H.

Paris, December 1870.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

I. *POPE ALEXANDER VI.*

Exemplar Bullae sive donationis authoritate cujus Episcopus Romanus Alexander ejus nominis Sextus concessit et donavit Ferdinando et Elizabethae Regi et Reginae Castellae, Legionis &c., et suis successoribus Regiones et Insulas novi orbis &c. 1493.*

*** Folio, one leaf, printed on one side only.

This all-important bull, one of the two which finally adjusted the claims of Portugal and Spain to the newly discovered world, was sold in London, at Auction, by Puttick and Simpson, May 24th 1854, and bought by

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* *Ioanni secvndo portv* || *gallie regi invictissimo* || *ac potentissimo ferd: de al* || *meida electvs septin: di* || *catissima sve maiestatis* || *creatvra perpet. foelici* || *latem.* ||

*** 4to. *s. a. a. l.* 4 unnumb. ll. in roman.

(Munich Royal Library.)

The title which we gave (*B. A. V.* No. 12) after Audiffredi, is on the recto of the 2d leaf. It was on the assertion of Cancellieri that we inserted Almeida's oration, believing that it contained, like Carvajal's, some allusion to the newly discovered isles; but the only passage which we could find apparently bearing on the subject, is the following:

"Ille inq*uid* Rex est: fama super æthera notus: que*m* nouis repertis ho*min*ibus ampliasse ho*minum* genus: Que*m* nouis additis terrarum orbi plurimisq*ue* a nobis disiunctis insulis i*n* orbem ip*sum* propagasse: & ipsius auspitio illas."

The allusion to the "great king who increased the human family in discovering new men, and who enlarged the globe itself by adding to it a large number of distant isles", must refer to the Canaries and Azores, notwithstanding the passage: "crucisq*ue* redemptionis n*ostrae* vexillu*m*: ultra quadraginta octo milia stadior*um* erexisse", which we take to allude to the voyage of Bartholomew and Pedro Dias in 1487 to the Cape of Tempests, afterwards called Cape of Good Hope, as in 1493, Portugal had not yet sent any expedition westward.

1493. Rich for £ 4. 8. It is supposed to have been purchased on account of an American library. Since then it has entirely disappeared, and we have failed to find another copy anywhere.

Whilst in Rome we vainly endeavoured to discover diplomatic documents relating to the difficulties which arose between Spain and Portugal at the time of the discovery of America. Father Augustin Theiner wrote afterwards to us: "Je n'ai pas manqué de parcourir dans les archives secrètes du Vatican les régistres originaux d'Alexandre VI, pour voir si il y avait d'autres pièces relatives qui auraient pu échapper à l'attention de Raynaldi[1], mais je n'ai rien trouvé." On the other hand, we were fortunate enough to find in the archives of the Frari, at Venice, the letter which Alexander VI. sent, together with the bulls, on the 17th of May 1493, to Francis de Spratz, the nuncio to the court of Spain[2].

Direct reference: PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, Catalogue, for May 24th 1854, No. 23.

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[1] RAYNALDI's *Bullarium* is sadly deficient in this respect. It does not even contain the bulls of May 12th and Sept. 25th 1493, Nov. 16th 1501, and July 28th 1508 (empowering the Catholic Kings to receive all the tithes in the colonial dominions.)

[2] ALEXANDER PAPA VI.

FRANCISCO DE SPRATS NUNCIO etc.

Dilecte fili etc. Mittimus presentibus alligatum breve nostrum ad istos carissimos in Christo filios nostros reges illustrissimos super federe nuper inter nos ac dilectos filios nobiles viros ducesque et dominium venetorum ac Mediolani et Bari Duces inito et sollemniter publicato, et cum eodem brevi etiam instrumentum publicum, per quod etiam per confederatos nostros voluimus integre ac inviolabiliter in omnem eventum reservari vinculum quo devincti sumus cum eisdem Regibus. Preterea aliud breve super concessione dominii et bonarum illarum insularum nuper ab hominibus Regiis inventarum per nos facta prefatis Regibus. Et insuper tertium breve ad suas Maiestates ne mirentur quod eis prius non scripserimus et partes nostras non interposuerimus, ac legatum apostolicum non obtulerimus pro concordia inter Suas Serenitates et Francorum Regem Illustriss. quam existimabamus conclusam facta restitutione Perpignani et Comitatus Ronziglioni, que per oratores suos et alios affirmabatur; Cum ad Carissimos in Christo filios nostros Imperatorem Romanorum et Francorum Regem scripsimus inter se dissidentes, pacem suadentes et eis ad id etiam legatum nostrum offerentes, sicut videbis ex tenore ipsorum trium brevium alligatorum et aliorum ad dictos Romanorum et Francorum Reges missorum quorum omnium exempla cum responsis suis etiam presentibus inseruimus. Ne igitur eadem sint nobis longius repetenda cognosces omnia ex predictis exemplis, que postquam diligenter

2. *BRANDT* (*SEBASTIAN*). 1494.

"**Das Narrenschiff.** F. 1[a] *icon xyl. bipartita.* F. 156[b]: ... **Gedruckt zu || Basel vff die Vasenaht,** *(sic)* **die man der narren || Kirchwich nēnet. Jm jor noch Christi geburt || Tusend vierhundert vier und nūntzig.** *Insign. typogr. c.a.n.* 1.4.9.4. *et symbolo:* **Nūt on vrsach.** *Infra:* **Jo. B. von Olpe.** F. 157 *et* 158[a]. *tab.* 4. *g. ch. c. f.* 30 *l.* 158 *ff. c. figg. xyl. et in marg. ornamentis ligno incis.*" (HAIN 1.)

First edition of that celebrated poem. We *suppose* that it also contains the chapter **Von erfarung aller land,** and the following passage, which we borrow from the edition given by Nicolaus Lamparter at Basle in 1509, as it claims to be "**durch Sebastianū Brant, jn bey/den rechten doctor**", and not the imitation of Josse Badius which is frequently taken for the original. But the poem has been so often altered that we do not feel certain.

Des lands so man erkundet hat
Plynius rächt das mit schritten vß
So machet Strabo mylen druß
Noch hat man sythar funden vile
Land/ hynder Norwegen vnd Thyle

---

inspexeris, Regiis Majestatibus videnda exhibebis. Et insuper significabis quanto affectu omnibus in rebus eis satisfacere et in se paternam Charitatem nostram apud omnes testatam relinquere studeamus. Accepimus superioribus diebus Regias literas patentes pro dilecto filio Bernardo de Villamari. sed is adhuc nusquam apparet. Dilectus filius nobilis vir Dux Gandie est in continua ipsius expectatione, quem intelleximus istuc navigasse, si esset in partibus istis, instabis ut acceleret adventum suum. Data Romę in die 17. Maii 1493. Anno primo.

Ludovicus podacatarus.

ex tergo:

Alexander
francisco de sprats declaratio diversorum brevium missorum Regibus hispanie super pace super dominio insularum etc. XVII Maii 1493.

Busta XXV & XXVI, *Roma, materia mixta.*

1 *Repertorium* No. 3736.

1494.

Alß ißlant vnd Pylappen landt
Das vorhyn als nit was bekant
Ouch hat man ſydt jn portigall
Und in Hyſpanyen vberall
Golt=inſeln funden/ vnd nacket lůt
Von den man vor wuſt ſagen nůt/
Marinus/ noch dem mer/ die welt.

Sebastian Brandt, Brant or Titio, was born at Strasburg in 1458, and died at Basle in 1520. We know of no poem which has been more frequently reprinted and translated than the "*Shyppe of fooles*".

We give infra the first editions in Latin, French and English, all of which differ in their interpretation of the passage referring evidently to the newly discovered world.

1495. 3. *DATI* (*GIULIANO*)

Iſole Trouate Nouamente Per || El Re di Spagna. ||

In fine:

a Dij || XXVI doctobre. 14 . 95. || Florentie. ||

*** 4to. Four unnumbered leaves, without signatures. The cantoes are not divided. On the recto of the first leaf the same woodcut which is in the first edition.

(Trivulzio Library, Milan.)

Direct references: { CANCELLIERI, *Dissertazioni*, p. 153.
MARQUIS D'ADDA. *Lettera da C. Colombo*, p. XXVII.
Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, Appendix, No. 17 bis.

4. *INGHERAMI (TOM. FEDRA).* 1497.

Garcilaſſo Mendozę de la Vegha Serr: & Catholl: Re || gis & Regine Hiſpanię. VI. Pont. || Max. Oratori. T. Phedrus. ||

Recto of the 2d leaf:

T. PHAEDRI INGHERAMII VOLATER- || RANI de obitu illuſtriſſimi Ioannis Hiſpanię || Principis. ad Senatum Apoſtolicum Oratio. ||

*** 4to, *sine anno aut loco* (*sed* Rome by Besicken, 1497), twelve unnumbered leaves, recto of the first blank; no water-mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on the verso of the eleventh leaf, the passage commencing:

"Inſulas in mari atque interim miſiſſe: qui maria ſcrutarentur, ut apud ipſos Ancipodas quos ne uſquā eſſe quidem antea putabamus: Chriſti nomen penetraret & quas regiones: quaſqꝫ gentes nobis antea nullæ litteræ: nulla uox: nulla fama: nulla maiorum monimenta: notas fecerant: has eorum copię ne inuenerint ſolum, ſed & peregrarint & domuerint . . ."

Tomasso, alias Fedra, Inghirami, a celebrated poet and orator was born at Volterra in 1470, and died at Rome in 1516, holding the office of keeper of the archives of the Vatican[1].

The Prince John who is the subject of this funeral oration, is Don Juan, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, heir apparent to the united crowns of Castil and Aragon, Peter Martyr's pupil, born at Sevilla, June 30th 1478, and who

[1] TIRABOSCHI, *Storia*, 1785; 4to, Vol. VII, part III, p. 206.

1497. died, universally regretted, October 4th 1497, six months after his marriage with princess Margaret, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and probably as a consequence thereof[2].

5. *BRANDT (SEBASTIAN) & LOCHER.*

Stultifera Nauis. ||

Narragonice pfectionis nungz ||

satis laudata Nauis: per Sebastianũ Brant: vernaculo vul-||gariq; sermone & rhytmo p cũctoꝝ mortalium fatuitatis || semitas effugere cupiẽtiũ directione, speculo, cõmodoq; & || salute: proq; inertis ignaueq; stulticię ppetua infamia, exe- || cratione, & confutatione, nup fabricata: Atq; iampridem || per Iacobum Locher, cognomẽto Philomusum: Sueuũ: in || latinũ traducta eloquiũ: & per Sebastianũ Brant: denuo || seduloq; reuisa: foelici exorditur principio. || .1497. || Nihil sine causa. || Io. de Olpe. ||

In fine:

. . . In laudatissi- || ma Germanię vrbe Basilienſi, nup opa & pmoti- || one Iohannis Bergman de Olpe Anno salutis nrę || Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo septimo || Kalendis Martiis. Vale inclyte Lector. || (Printer's mark)

*** 4to. Title one leaf + leaves numbered II—CXLV + three unnumbered leaves for table, one hundred and sixteen woodcuts. On the title-page woodcut of a vessel loaded with fools.

(Paris National Library.)

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2 "Hortantur medici Reginam, hortatur et Rex, ut a principis latere Margaritam aliquando semoveat, interpellet. Inducias precantur. Protestantur periculum ex frequenti copula ephebo imminere . . . ." OPUS EPISTOLARUM PETRI MARTYRIS. *Epistola* CLXXVI.

See on the verso of leaf LXXVI, in *the geographica regionũ inquisitione*, the passage: 1497.

Preſtita coſmographi luſtrat documẽta Strabõis:
Intactũ toto nil ſinit orbe quidem.
Quid geometer enim tantas in pectore curas
Concipis: incaſſum circulus iſta terit.
Plinius errauit: quamuis ſpectabilis auctor:
Errores varios & Ptolomęus habet.
Inuanũ ſiquidẽ multorũ corda laborant:
Rebus in incertis quos ita ſudor agit.
Antea quę fuerat priſcis incognita tellus:
Expoſita eſt oculis & manifeſta patet.
Heſperię occiduę rex Ferdinandus: in alto
Aequore nunc gentes repperit innumeras.

6. *IDEM OPUS.*

La nef des folz du monde ||

In fine:

Cy finiſt la nef des folz du monde. Pre || mierement compoſee en aleman par maiſtre Sebaſtian brant docteur es droiz. Con || ſecutiuement daleman en latin redigee par || maiſtre iacques locher. Reueue et ornee de || pluſieurs belles concordances et ad- || ditions || par le dit brant. Et de nouuel translatee de || latin en francoys & imprimee pour maiſtre || iehan philippes. Manſtener. et Geoffroy || de marnef libraires de paris. || Lan de grace || M. CCCC. XCVII. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + five preliminary leaves + leaves numbered I—CXIX + three unnumbered leaves, one hundred and sixteen most beautifully illuminated vignettes. Printed on vellum. Woodcut on the title page.

(Paris National Library.)

1497. See on the verso of fol. LX, Pierre Riviere's paraphrase:

La terre qui fut incognue
Des prisces que hom nauoit cogneue
Fut elle pas magestee
A loueil combien que auoit estee
Long temps dom sans estre apparceue
Or maintenant est elle sceue
Sans male station de cueur
Et si aucun hom ne ly cueut
Ne tira voil a desarroy
Auant Ferdinandus le roy
Sur mes neantmoins sont astables
Et gens quasi innumerables.

1498. 7. *NEBRISSENSIS* (*ANTONIUS*).

Aelij Antonij nebrissensis grāmatici in cosmographiæ || libros introductoriū incipitur foeliciter ad lectorem.

*** 4to, *sine anno aut loco* (*sed* Salmantice 1498), fourteen unnumbered leaves. Water mark, an extended hand with a flower on the extremity of the middle finger.

(Private Library, New York.)

The text, which begins on the verso of the title, is printed in Roman characters, resembling that used in the *Pomponius Mela* of Salamanca, and as these two works have been found bound together, it has been said that Antonio de Lebrija had written the introduction to the *Pomponius Mela* of de la Yerva.

The *Colombina* possesses a copy of this edition, containing notes in the hand-writing of Fernando Columbus, none of which, however, refer to the New World. 1498.

See at the end of Chap. 1. the passage commencing:

"De reliquo huic noſtro hemiſpherio e regiõe oppoſito quod incolũt autichthones : nihil certi nobis a maioribus noſtris traditum eſt . . . ."

8. *POMPONIUS MELA & NUNEZ DE LA YERVA.*

Coſmographia pom || ponii cum figuriſ. ||

In fine:

Opus Preclariſſimũ Põponij Mellæ coſmogra || phi cũ ītroductiõibus & alijs tãtopere neceſſa || rijs. Per Frãciscũ nuñis de la yerua medicine p || feſſorẽ elaboratis. Explicit foeliciter. Impreſſũ || uero Salmãtice (cuius loci elõgatio ab occidẽ || ti. IX. & ab equinoctiali. xlj. gradibus cõſtat). Anno dñi. M. cccc. xcviij. ſole tauri punctum || gradiente primũ. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf (preface on the verso) + one unnumbered leaf + one double leaf for planisphere + one leaf with map of the world on one side + one leaf for introduction:

Martini abar. bach. exortatio in opus egregij doctoris de la yerua quod inseruit cosmographiæ Põp. cum suis introductionibus & utilissimis additamentis quam foelicissimæ. + text in sixty four unnumbered leaves. Water mark, an extended hand with flower on the extremity of the middle-finger.

(Private Library, New York.)

1498. See on the first page of the preface the passage commencing:

"Extra iſtas duas extremas plurima inueniũtur, nam uerſus occidens ſereniſſimus hiſpaniarum rex Ferdinãdus & Heliſabeth terrã habitatã diſtãtẽ ab occidẽti p. xlv. gradus ĩuenerũt . . . .

Direct reference: { *Specimen Biblioth. hispano-majans. ex Museo D. Clementis. Hanov.* 1753. 4to, p. 11.

1499. 9. *FABRICIUS DE VAGAD (GAUBERT).*

Under a large escutcheon of Aragon:

Coronica de aragon.

Colophon:

Acaba la famoſa y eſclareçida Coronica de los muy altos y muy poderoſos p̃ncipes y criſtianiſſimos reyes del ſiẽpre conſtante y fideliſſimo || reyno de Aragon : por el reuẽrdo padre don. f. Gauberte fabricio de vagad/ monge de ſant bernardo/ y exp̃ſſo pfeſſo del ſancto y deuoto mone= || ſterio de ſancta maria de S̃ãcta fe/ p̃ncipalmẽte cõpueſta. y deſpues re || cognocida : y en algo eſaminada/ por el magnifico y egregio doctor mi || çer Gonçalo garcia de ſanta maria. en la muy noble/ y ſiẽpre auguſta || ciudad/ ciudad p̃ncipal de los reynos de aragon Caragoça: dicha en la || tin ceſar auguſta : de ceſar auguſto/ el mas bẽturoſo de los ceſares roma || nos. Emprentada

por el magnifico maestre Paulo Hurus/ ciudadano || de la impial ciudad de Costancia : ciudad de alemaña la alta. Acabada || a. xij. dias del mes de Setiebro. Año de mil CCCC.XCIX. || 1499.

*** Folio. Title one leaf + twenty seven unnumbered leaves for Prologo + leaves numbered I—CLXXX, printed in gothic type on two columns. Under the colophon, the mark of Paul Hurus.

(Library of the Department of Public Works, Madrid.)

See in Prologo, on recto of Biiij, the long and well written passage, commencing thus:

"Oyd pues otra nouedad/ no menos grande que nueua y estraña. oyd vn gran fecho/ y tan digno de oyrse/ q̃ del se marauillan todas las mares: tiemblan y se espantan las yslas tan de nueuo: mas tan nunca fasta agora falladas. y fasta el mundo del otro mundo queda vencido y marauillado: que allende nuestro emisperio/ dizen que está en la buelta/ y del otro cabo del mar se han de nueuo fallado estas yslas : que nueuamente descubre la gente animosa y tã baliente de españa. Y poco pensays que estan espantadas las gentes del otro

1499. cabo del mundo/ del tanto poderio/ magestad/ y grandeza tã desygual de coraçon y effuerço de nuestros hespañoles : que han osado en prender lo que nunca las cesares los osaron poner . . . . . ."

Direct references: { ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hisp. Vetust.* II, p. 341.
BRUNET, *Manuel*, V, col. 1026.

10. *FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.*

1503.

¶ Libro en q̃ está copiladas algunas bullas de nro muy sancto padre cõcedidas en fauor de la jurisdi || cion real de sus altezas ⁊ todas las pragmaticas q̃ estan fechas para la buena gouernaciõ del reyno/ || imprimido por mãdado de Juan ramirez escriuano del cõsejo del rey ⁊ de la reyna nuestros senores: || el qual fue tassado par sus altezas ⁊ por los senores del su consejo a vn castellano de oro cada volu || men/ con priuilegio que sus altezas dierõ por su carta real/ q̃ por tiempo de cinco años cõtados desde || primero dia de deziembre deste presente año de mill ⁊ quinientos ⁊ tres fasta ser complidos/ ningu || no otro sin su poder lo pueda imprimir en el reyno ni fuera del/ ni vẽderlo/ so pena de cinquenta mill || mrs: la mitad para la camera: ⁊ la otra mitad para el dicho Juan ramirez/ ⁊ de perder lo q̃ ouiere im= || primido o vẽdido/ o imprimiere o vẽdiere o touiere pa vẽder cõ otro tãto pa el dicho Juã ramirez. ||

1503. *Colophon* (according to Mendez[1] and Clemencin[2]).

¶ Fue impressa esta obra en la villa de Alcala de henarez por Lanzalao Polono/ imprimidor de libros/ a costa de Johan Ramirez/ escribano del Conseio del Rey e de la Reyna nuestros Señores a quien sus Altezas mandaron tener cargo de la imprimir: acabosse a diez e seis dias del mes de Noviembre de mill e quinientos e tres años.

*** Folio. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCXLVIII + one leaf unnumbered. None of the copies we have examined contains a colophon. The copy before us once belonged to Fernando Columbus, and bears the following entry "*Este libro costo* 485 *mrs. en Sevilla.*"

(Biblioteca Colombina, Sevilla, and Private library, Brooklyn.).

The copy before us ends with fol. 249. Gallardo's was only "242 fojas foliadas, mas otra al fin sin foliar, y 8 al principio de tabla."[3]

See on the verso of fol. CXVIIJ and recto of fol. CXIX the ordinance of June 22d 1497 "Que los delinquẽtes q̃ cõforme a la ley se ouiere de desterrar in metallum se destierren p las indias", informing Columbus that criminals of both sexes are allowed to serve in the mines of Hispaniola and other islands for half of the term of their sentence.

The text of this ordinance has been given by Navarrete[4] for the original Ms. preserved in the archives of the Duke de Veraguas. It is mentioned by Muñoz[5] and Washington Irving.[6]

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1 *Typographia Española*, Madrid, 1796, 4to, p. 338.
2 *Elogio de la Reina Isabel*, p. 215.
3 *Ensayo*, No. 832.
4 *Coleccion*, Vol. II, p. 207.
5 *Historia*, lib. VI § XIX.
6 *History of Columbus*, Vol. II, p. 145.

1503.

"It was revised and prepared for the press by Juan Ramirez, secretary of the Royal council, from whom the work is often called "*Pragmaticas de Ramirez.*" It passed through several editions to 1550. Clemencin enumerates five, but his list is incomplete."[7]

(PRESCOTT.[8])

II. *BERGOMAS (JAC. PHILIPPUS).*

Nouissime hystoriarꝝ omniũ repercussio || neꝝ nouiter a Reuerendissimo patre Ia || cobo philippo Bergomense ordinis Her || emitarum edite: que Supplementum || supplementi Cronicarũ nuncupantur. || Incipiendo ab exordio mundi usq; in Annum salutis nostre. M. ccccij. ||

In fine:

¶ Explicit Supplementum Chronicarum Diligenter Et || Accurate Reuisum Atque Correctũ. Venetiis Im || pressus Per Albertinũ De Lissona Vercellẽ || sem. Regnã. Leonardo Loredano Ve || netiarum Principe. A Natiui- || tate Christi M. ccccc. || iii. Die. iiii. Maii. || Cus Gratia Et || Privilegio. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—451 + ten unnumbered leaves for index. On the title-page, woodcut of the arms of Cardinal Pallavicini.

(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of leaf 441.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima p. 461.

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7 We describe *infra* six of these editions, one after PRESCOTT, and the others after CLEMENCIN, *supposing* that they all contain the ordinance above mentioned, as the learned academician says "Difieren estas ediciones de la primera en que la portada no hace mention de JUAN RAMIREZ, ni al fin se pone el decreto de los Reyes autorizando su compilacion.... Alguna otra variacion hay, que por su poca entidad no merece expresarse." *loc. cit.* p. 216.

8 *History of Ferdinand & Isabella,* Vol. III, page 448, *note.*

1503-5. 12. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS).*

Mūdus nouus ||

C Albericus vespvtius Laurentio petri de medicis salutem plurimam dicit. ||

*** 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four unnumbered leaves, without signatures or water mark. Text in very small gothic characters. Recto of the third leaf ends with the triangle. On the verso of the fourth leaf, a large woodcut representing two seated saintesses holding the infant Jesus. The first page contains thirty three lines.

(Biblioteca Casatenense, Rome.)

13. *IDEM OPUS.*

Epistola Albericij: || De noua mundo.

Verso of the first leaf:

C Mundus nouus || Albericus Vesputius laurentio petri || de medicis salutem plurimam dicit ||

Recto of the fourth leaf:

Ex italica in latinā linguā iocundus interpres hanc epistolam vertit ut latini omnes || . . .

*** Folio, *sine anno aut loco*, four unnumbered leaves; forty eight lines in a full page; the last of which contains a large circular map of Europe, Asia and Africa, omitting the new world, with a heading in six lines commencing: Habet nonnichil latentis energie precedens Albericij Epistola... On the title page woodcut representing a male and female savage, naked.

(British Museum.)

Direct reference: F. DE VARNHAGEN, *Amerigo Vespucci*, Lima, fol. p. 9, from a copy said to have been seen in Havana.

14. *IDEM OPUS.* 1503-5.

Mundus ‖ Nouus ‖

Verso of the first leaf:

Albericus vespucius Laurentio Petri de me ‖ dicis salutem plurimam dicit. ‖

*** 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four unnumbered leaves without signatures, forty four lines in a full page, last page blank. Watermark a scale (Venetian paper). Title in extremely large gothic type. Perhaps identical with *B. A. V.* No. 30.

(Trivulziana, Marciana, and Private library in New York.)

The above are the Latin plaquettes giving an account of Vespuccius' third voyage which have come under our notice since the publication of the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima.* We therefore have described already at least eleven different Latin editions *sine anno aut loco*, but all probably published in the same year, of Americus' first expedition under the Portuguese flag.

The vessels returned to Lisbon, September 7th 1502, but the account was not written for some time afterwards, owing to the fact that King Manoel kept the log book for several months in his possession. It is certain, however, that the present description of this all-important voyage, in which Vespuccius speaks for the first time of the newly discovered lands, as regions that should be called the *New World:* "Novum Mundum appelare licet", was written and probaly printed before his departure for a fourth voyage, May 10th[1] 1503, from which he returned June 18th 1504.

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[1] "Partimo adi 10. di Maggio 1503." *Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci.* (*B. A. V.* No. 87.) 3d leaf after signat. cij.

1503-5. This third voyage is the only one of the five or six expeditions undertaken westward by Vespuccius, an account of which was ever printed separately. The first, second and fourth voyages were described together, with a different version of the third, in Italian (*B. A. V.* No. 87), and afterwards in Latin by Waltzemüller, at St. Diey in 1507 (*B. A. V.* No. 44).

The account of Vespuccius' discoveries and adventures which is inserted in the collection called *Paesi nouamente ritrouati* (*B. A. V.* No. 48) is only a version in the Venetian dialect of this separate edition of the third voyage.

Our readers are aware that all the separate editions of this third voyage state that "ex italica in latinam Jocundus interpres hanc epistolam vertit."

Who was this Jocundus or Giocondo?

We know now from Lud's *Speculum orbis* (*B. A. V.* No. 49) that it was not the "Julianus Bartholomæus Jocundus", mentioned in the account itself as the party sent by the King of Portugal to induce Vespuccius to leave the service of the King of Spain, but the Veronese architect Fra Giovanni del Giocondo, who resided in Paris from 1499 to 1507, in the employ of the city[2]. "Et circumferunt, says Lud,[3] bibliopolæ passim ea de re nostri Philesii Vogesigenæ [viz: Matthias Ringmann] quoddam epigramma in libello Vespuccii per Jocundum Veronensem qui apud Venetos architecti munere fungitur ex Italico in Latinum sermonem verso impressum."

This extract shows that the original was translated from the Italian into Latin by a translator who is known to have been living in Paris at the time when the first edition was published.

Now the German translations were all made from a Latin copy which some bookseller beyond the Rhine obtained from Paris as early as May 1505.

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[2] SAUVAL, *Histoire et recherches des Antiquités de Paris*, Paris 1724, fol. Vol I, p. 230. [3] *Speculum orbis*, fol. iij.

"Auß latein ist diß missive in Teütsch gezogen auss dem Exemplar das von Pariss kam zur majen monet nach Christi geburt, Funfftzen hundert und Funff yar", says *B. A. V.* No. 33. 1503-5.

We infer that the first edition is to be sought among the copies printed in Paris.

Nos 22, 23, 24, 25 of *B. A. V.*, and the folio edition above mentioned, all of which are *sine anno aut loco*, without printer's marks, we judge from the type and paper to be German or Italian. Nos 26, 27 and 28 of *B. A. V.* bear respectively the names of Jehan Lambert, Daniel Roce and Gilles de Gourmont, all of whom exercised their art in Paris.

Gilles de Gourmont must be thrust out as he did not commence printing until August 1507.[4] Jehan Lambert and Roce only were printers before and after 1503. Narrowed down to these two names, we do not hesitate to follow in the footsteps of M. d'Avezac, and to name Lambert's edition as the first of all, especially as of the editions known, it is the *only one* which gives properly and in full, the name of the party to whom the Italian original was addressed.

"Laurentio petri *francisci* de Medicis", prints Lambert. "Laurentio Petri de medicis", invariably say all the other printers. Who knows but this correct rendering of a name is due to the fact that Fra Giovanni del Giocondo, who made his translation at the time and in the city where Lambert printed the plaquette, also corrected the proof-sheets himself?[5]

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4 LOTTIN *Catalogue chronologique des Libraires*, Paris, 1789, 8vo, pp. 14, 72.

5 Here, the presence at the same time, and in the same city, both of the translator and of the printer, authorizes the supposition that the edition with a correct title is the *princeps*, as the translator may have corrected the proof-sheets himself. But when the translator was far away, as in the case of the Rome editions of the epistle addressed by Columbus to Sanchez, the probability is that of two editions *sine anno*, one with an incorrect, and the other with a correct title, the latter is a *corrected* edition, and therefore not the princeps.

1503-5. It is worthy of notice that the earliest editions of the German translation of Vespuccius' letter (*B. A. V.* N°s 33, 34, 37, 38) made, as they state, from a Paris Latin edition, insert the name of "Francis", whilst the latest (N°s 40 &41 of the *B. A. V.*) omit it. We therefore consider Jean Lambert's edition as the *princeps*, and also as the original of the first four publications made in the German language.

The other Latin editions, including Otmar's, may have been copied from Roce's[6], which, in all probability is itself only a copy from Lambert's, but without having had the benefit of the translator's supervision, which accounts for the imperfect rendering of Lorenzo de Medici's father's name on the title. As to the text of the Latin editions it is acknowledged in all to be Giocondo's translation.

No traces have yet been found of the Italian original from which this separate version was made. There is an original text in Italian of Vespuccius's third voyage, but it differs from this, and was printed only with the other three voyages in the rarissime No. 87 of the *B. A. V.*

15. *IDEM OPUS.*

Recto of the first leaf; above three woodcuts:

Van der nieuwer werelt oft lantscap || niewelicr ghebōdē bāde doorluch || tighē coñ. bā Portugael door dē || alder bestē pyloet ofte zee liender d'werelt. ||

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[6] LOTTIN (*loc. cit*, p. 150) states that DENIS ROCE printed as late as the year 1518. The woodcut which adorns his *Vespuccius* is also to be found on the title-page of his edition of PIERRE DESPONTE'S *Pharsalia*, which was published only in 1512, at Paris, small 8°.

In fine:

Ghedruckt Thantwerpen aen || Dyseren waghe. Bi || Jã bã Doesborch. || *

1503-5.

, 4to, *sine anno*, eight unnumbered leaves; five rough woodcuts without those which follow the title on the first leaf; thirty one lines in a full page.

(Private Library, Amsterdam.)

16. *ANONYMOUS.*

1504.

Libretto De Tutta La Nauigation De Re De Spagna De Le Isole Et || Terreni Nouamente Trouati.

In fine:

Finisse el libretto de tutta la nauigatiõe del Re de Spagna de le isole & || terreni nouamẽte trouati. Stampado in Venesia per Albertino Vercelle || se da Lisona a di. x. de aprile. M. ccccc. III || CON GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO. ||

, 4to. The present copy — which is the only one known — lacks the title-page. The title which we give above is the title on the recto of the second leaf, which is followed by fourteen unnumbered leaves. Signatures Aii + two blanks, B, Bii + two blanks, C, Cii + two blanks, D, Dij + two blanks, verso of the last leaf blank. Entirely printed in Roman characters, without maps or ornaments.

(Marciana, Venice[1])

This rarissime work, so long lost, and which we describe *de visu*, is divided into XXXI chapters. The first is: *Del cõlobo & cõe li serenissimi Re de Spagna li armo* III. *nauili.* The last chapter is: *Come pinzone ando al isola Spagnola & de li nauigo per ponente: & dapo (sic) una gran fortuna fecero ritorno in Spagna.*

* Jan van Doesborch seems to have printed at Antwerp as early as 1502. cf. *B. A. V.* page 199.

1 1873. *Opuscoli stampati in Italia. Sec.* XV. XVI. CXOV. 6. (22d plaquette in the volume.)

1504. A pencil note in the hand of Morelli states that "E il libro Quarto della Raccolta dei Viaggi 1507 col titulo di Mondo novo" (*B. A. V.* No. 48), which is correct. It contains only the voyages of Columbus, without any of the headings introduced into the *Raccolta.* And as it was printed in 1504, and served as a text for all the editions, translations and imitations of the *Paesi novamente ritrouati*, we can now understand why Italian reprints of this account, dated 1521, and Latin translations printed in 1532, speak of Columbus as still living a quarter of a century after he was dead.

The copy which Fernando Columbus owned, contained the following note in his own handwriting:

"*Costo en uenetia* 4 *marauedis a* 4 *di de maijo d.* 1521."[1]

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 32.

1505. 17. *COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER).*

Copia de la lettera per Columbo || mandata ali Sere^me^ Re ⁊ Regina || di Spagna : de le insule et || luoghi per lui trouate. ||

Verso of the first leaf:

Constantio Bayuera Bressano al Magnifico ⁊ clarissi || mo Francesco Bragadeno podesta di Bressa. S. ||

Recto of the second leaf:

Copia de la lettera che scrisse don Christoforo || Colũbo Uice Re || di Spagna ⁊ almirãte de le || insule Indie : ali Christianissimi ⁊ po || tẽti : Re || ⁊ Regina

[1] *Biblioteca Colombina,* Registrum B. No. 1074. This valuable plaquette is no longer to be found in the Library.

di Spagna nostri signori. In laqual gli mani || 1505.
festa quãto gli sia accaduto in suo viaggio : ⁊ le terre : prouincie : cita : fiumi : ⁊ altre cose degne di admiratione : Et anchora le ter= || re doue si trouano le minere de oro in grande quantita : ⁊ altre co || se di grande valore ⁊ richezza. ||

In fine:

Stampata in Venetia (a nome || de Constantio Bannera cita || dino di Bressa) per Si= || mone de Louere. a di || 7 di Mazo. 1505. || ✠ ||

Cum Priuilegio. ||

Aduerte lectore a non legere Colũbo Vice Re di Spagna : ma legerai solũ Vice || Re dele Insule Indie. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + six unnumbered leaves + one blank leaf. Signatures a 2 and b 2.

(Marciana, Venice [1].)

We have compared the text with Morelli's *Lettera rarissima*, and found it extremely faithful, save the abbreviations, which it omits. Ulloa's version of Fernando Columbus's Life of the Admiral, either alludes[2] to this printed copy of the account, or to an edition of the Spanish original.

Direct reference: *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, No. 36.

18. *KING EMMANUEL OF PORTUGAL.*

C Copia de vna littera del Re de Portagallo mãdata || al Re de Castella del viaggio ⁊ successo de India. ||

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[1] Miscell. 1873, Opusc. 21ª.

[2] "& nella Lettera, che per lui l'Ammiraglio mandò à Ré Catolici, dalla cui lettione, poiche ella si troua stampata". *Historie del Signor D. Fernando Colombo*, cap. 94.

1505. *In fine:*

C Impresso in Roma per maestro Ioanni de Besicken. || nel anno M. CCCCCV. a di. XXIIJ. de Octobre.

*** 4to, eight unnumbered leaves beginning with the above title, followed by thirty six lines; signatures a, aii + three blanks, bij + two blanks.

(Colombina, Sevilla, and Marciana, Venice*.)

See the passage on the recto of the first leaf:

"Queste de lo anno M. D. a giorni octo de marzo se partirmo del nr̃o porto de Lisbona p andare in mercãtaria de speciarie : drogarie alle parte de India ..... De dicta armata fu Capitanio generale Petro aluez Cabrale. Nauicando passato il capo verde scopersene una terra nouamẽte a notitia de ĥsta nr̃a europa venuta : alla quale terra d'Santa Croce [viz: Brazil] pose il nome ...."

Which shows that had Christopher Columbus never existed, America would have been discovered nevertheless, April 22d 1500.

The history of this remarkable voyage is yet to be written as in addition to the passage relating thereto to be found in Barros[1], Faria de Souza[2], Zurita[3], de Cazal[4], Humboldt[5] and Baldelli[6], the reader may be enabled to read the original instructions given to Cabral before he left Lisbon, a copy of which has been lately secured by M. de Varnhagen.

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* Miscell. 1257, CXCIII.

1 *Decada*, Book I, Chapt. 30.

2 *Asia Portugueza*, Book I, Chapt. V.

3 *Anales de Aragon*, Vol. V, Book 3, Chapt. 39.

4 *Corografia Brazil*, Vol. I, pp. 12–34.

5 *Examen Critique*, Vol. II, p. 217; Vol V, p. 61.

6 *Milione*, Vol. I, p. LIV.

We find in Navarrete[7] a Spanish text, copied from the archives of the Disputacion de Aragon, in Saragossa, which were destroyed during the memorable siege of that city in 1808, but we are unable to say whether it is the original, inasmuch as the present Italian text has been inserted in Book II of the *Paesi*, with the mention that it was translated from the Portuguese language. 1505.*

19. *IDEM OPUS.*

"Copia di una lettera del Re di Portogallo mandata al Re de Castella del viaggio e successo dell' India. Impresso in Milano per Pietro Martire de' Mantegazzi e fratelli, detti Cassani : ad instanzia di Gio. Giacomo e fratelli de Legnano, M. ccccc. v, adi xvii. del mese di decembre, in-4to."

(Melzi[1].)

20. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS).*

"Von den nawen Insulen vnnd || Landen so itzt kurzlichē erfun || den sint durch den Konigk von Portugal. Am Ende: Getruckt zu Leybsigck durch Wolfgang || Müller (sunst Stöcklein) nach Christi geburth || ym funfftzehenhundertisten vnd funfften iare.

8 Bl. 4. m. Titelholzsch. Ehedem in Kosegartens Bibl. zu Greifswald."

(Weller, *Repertorium*, No. 320)

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7 *Coleccion de los viages*, Vol. III, No. XIII, p. 94.

1 *Diction. de opere anon.* Vol. I, p. 253.

* Weller, (*Repertorium*, No. 335), asserts that there are two editions of the German *Vespuccius* published by Wolffgang Hueber at Nuremberg in 1505 (*B. A. V.* No. 33; Panzer, *Annalen*, Suppl. p. 102, No. 561 bis). On the other hand, M. de Varnhagen mentions a copy of Mathias Hüpfuff's edition (*B. A. V.* No. 39) which begins *Be ora*, instead of *De ora*, with the printer's name spelled *Büpfuff*.

1505. 21. *IDEM OPUS.*

¶ Von der neüwen gefundē ‖ Region, die wol ein wellt genennt mog werden ‖ durch den Cristenlichen Künig von Portugal, gar ‖ wunderlich und seltzam erfunden. ‖ Der Künig von Portugal.

(Rough woodcut of a king holding a sceptre.)

Verso of the first leaf:

Albericus vespuccius Lau ‖ rentio Petri francisci de medicis vil gruß . . . .

In fine:

Auß la ‖ tein ist diß missiue in teütsch gezogen auß dem er ‖ emplar das von Pariß kam jm Mayen monat na ‖ ch Cristi gepurdt xv. **hundert vnd funff iar. ‖**

*** 4to, but octavo for size and shape. Ten unnumbered leaves; signatures aij, aiij, b, bij; printed in very rough medium size German gothic.

(Munich Royal Library [1].)

1506.* 22. *MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA.*

Ad Iulium. II Orbis Romae episcopum Sanctiss. Summumque Pon. R. Volaterranus Proemium. ‖

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[1] Cim. 230h. Rar. 5h.

* "Copia der Newen Zeitung auß Bresilig Landt. o. O. u. J. (1505). 4 Bl. 4. In Leipzig (Univ. Bibl.)" (WELLER, *Repertorium*, No. 314.) This item is identical with *B. A. V.* No. 99. On the other hand we must say that we saw in Munich (Royal Libr. "*Am. A.* 426 *or* 430") a copy of *B. A. V.* No. 100, the title of which

Recto of the first numbered leaf: 1506.

ſi. Volaterrani Commentariorum Urbanorum || Liber. ii. Segmentorum coeleſtium breuiſ explicatio. ||

In fine:

Impreſſum Romae per Ioannem Beſicken Ale= || manum. Anno domini. MDVI. ||

*** Folio, eighteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered II—DXLVII + twelve unnumbered leaves.

(British Museum.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 43.

23. *BADIUS (JODOC.)*

Nauiſ ſtultifera a domino ſe= || baſtiano Brant primũ edificata : ⁊ lepidiſſimiſ teuto= || nice lingue rithmiſ decorata : Deinde aũ Iacobo Lo || chero philomuſo latinitate donata : ⁊ demũ aũ Iodo= || co Badio Aſcenſio bario carminũ genere nõ ſine co= || rundem familiari explanatione illuſtrata. || (Woodcut) 1507.

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reads "**Copia der Newen eytung auß Preſilg Landt**", instead of "**Zeitung**" and "**Preſſilg**".

Mr. DE VARNHAGEN is of opinion that this extremely curious plaquette, which describes an exploring expedition supposed to have been to the entrance of the Plata river, might be from some facts mentioned in A. DE GUSMÃO's *Resumo* (mentioned in *Diario de navegação da Armada qua foi a terra do brasil em* 1530 . . . *por Pero Lopez*, Lisboa, 1839, 8vo, p. 87 note), the voyage undertaken by VASCO GALLEGO DE CARVALHO and JOÃO DE LISBOA, under the Portuguese flag, in 1506.

1507. *In fine:*

. . . Impressum || Basilee p Nicolaũ Lamparter. Anno ꝛc. || M.cccccvij. Die vo. xv. mensis Martij. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered iij—cviij. Many curious woodcuts.

(Private Library, Paris.)

In this imitation of Brant's *Narrenschiff* by the gifted Jodocus Badius who made even more books than children:

"Plures fuerunt *liberis* tamen *libri* —
Quod jam senescens cœpit illos gignere"

(Henric. Stephan. *De artis typogr.*)

the chapter *De geographica regionũ inquisitione*, is replaced by one *De geometrarum curiositate*, where we find only this faint allusion:

. . . . . simul ꝛ que
Sit mensura tue virtutis ad illa gerenda
Stultum est conari quod non poscis adipisci
Et qd' ꝗ minimũ tibi prosit si sit adeptum
Non queret iudex an terre noueris orbem:

Which is the object of a note at the end of the page:

"q3 nemo hacten9 orbẽ terrarũ nouit cũ nr̃is dieb9 ignote inuẽte sunt terre ꝗ plurime."

This is only the third or fourth edition of Badius' version. The first was published at Paris in 1505.

24. *VESPUCCIUS & WALTZEMULLER.* 1507.

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODV-
CTIO CVM QVIBVS
DAM GEOME
TRIAE
AC
ASTRONO
MIAE PRINCIPIIS AD
EAM REM NECESSARIIS

Inſuper quatuor Americi Ve-
ſpucij nauigationes.

Vniverſalis Choſmographiæ deſcriptio
tam in ſolido ꝗ plano, eis etiam
inſertis quę Ptholomęo
ignota a nuperis
reperta ſunt.

DISTICHON.

Cum deus aſtra regat, & terræ climata Cæſar
Nec tellus nec eis ſydera maius habent.

1507. *Verso of the first leaf:*

MAXIMILIANO CÆSARI AVGVSTO PHILESIVS VOGESIGENA.

Cum . . . . . (in ten lines, ending with ο τελος)

Recto of Aij:

DIVO MAXIMILIANO CÆSARI AV GVSTO MARTINVS ILACO MILVS FOELICITA TEM OPTAT.

In fine, encircling a printer's mark:

Finitū. vij. kl⁹. Maij || Anno ſupra ſeſqui || milleſimum. vij. ||

*** 4to. No signature to the first leaf, then Aij, Aiij, Aiiij + two blanks; B, Bij, Biij + one blank + one blank for plate; a, aij, aiij aiiij + four blanks; b, bij, biij, biiij + four blanks; c, cij, ciij, ciiij + four blanks; d, dij, diij, diiij + four blanks; e, eij, eiij + one blank; f, fij, fiij, fiiij + two blanks, verso blank.

(Private Library, New York.)

This edition, which we always considered and still believe to be the first, is now supposed by a critic of great acumen and erudition to be only an amalgamated copy.

The Hon. Henry C. Murphy writes to us:

"I have had the opportunity of examining carefully all the copies of the *Cosmographiæ Introductio* printed at St. Diey in the possession of Mr. J. Carter Brown, Mr. Griswold, and myself, and have arrived at a perfect conviction which the minute actual comparison by inspection would create in any mind used to the collation of books, that the Eyries-Yemeniz copy [the present, *B. A. V.* No. 44] is not an original edition but is made up by the interpolation of four leaves (the 1th, 2d, 5th and 6th) or rather substitution of them in place of the

corresponding leaves in the edition called by M. D'Avezac the 2d [*B. A. V.* No. 45]. That the second and third editions [Nos 45 and 46] according to his arrangement are the only original edition; his first [No. 44] and fourth [No. 47] being variations alike made up from the 2d and 3d in the manner before stated. The detailed proof I will give in my memoir." 1507.

We must now be permitted to give Mr. D'Avezac's opinion (which we share altogether) in his own words:

"Il faut faire deux parts du contenu du volume, 1° le traité de Waltzemüller, 2° les quatre navigations de Vespuce. Pour cette dernière partie, je n'ai eu la faculté de constater que deux types, l'un avec la date des Kals. de Mai (25 Avril, *B. A. V.* Nos 44 and 45), l'autre avec la date des Kals. de Septembre (29 Août, Nos 46 and 47), et je ne suis pas à portée de vérifier par la disposition des cahiers et des signatures, s'il y a eu en réalité des variantes secondaires dans chacun de ces deux types.

Pour la première partie il y a deux rédactions bien distinctes, l'une caractérisée par la dédicace à l'Empereur faite au nom personnel de Waltzemüller, c'est l'original [the present No. 24]; l'autre substituant à Walzemüller le *Gymnasium Vosagense.* De ces deux parties Aa et Bb, il a pu être fait plusieurs combinaisons: AB, Ab, aB, ab; mais ce n'est pas tout, il est certain qu'il existe de la seconde rédaction de la première partie deux types différents et distingués entre eux par la disposition des lignes de la dédicace au verso du frontispice: soit, a—a.

Les articles de la *B. A. V.* Nos 44, 45, 46 et 47, peuvent dès lors se traduire ainsi:

No. 44 = AB,
„ 45 = aB,
„ 46 = ab,
„ 47 = Ab,

et l'on pourrait peut-être rencontrer des exemplaires formés suivant d'autres combinaisons, mais ce ne saurait être des éditions différentes.

1507. Pour moi, il n'y a dans tout cela (jusqu'à vérification plus ample des variantes possibles de la seconde partie), que trois éditions: AB, aB, a'b; le reste n'offre que des arrangements hétéroclites.

Waltzemüller donne à St. Dié, le 25 Avril 1507, son édition originale AB, et s'en va passer quelque temps à Fribourg en Brisgau, ou peut-être à Strasbourg. En son absence Gaultier Lud réimprime d'abord sa première partie, afin de substituer le *Gymnasium Vosagense* à l'unique Ilacomylus, et il assemble cette réimpression falsifiée avec la seconde partie légitime, ce qui donne aB, puis on fait une réimpression du tout le 29 Avril, et l'on produit ainsi ab.

Que AB soit la *première édition*, et non aB, cela est prouvé par le livre même: au verso du titre même de A, Ringmann adresse à l'Empereur dix vers finissant par ce distique significatif:

Hinc *tibi* devotũ Generale *hoc* mente *dicavit*
Qui mirũ præsens arte paravit opus.

et lisez en même temps dans la *Margarita philosophica* de Strasbourg 1512[1], la réclamation de Waltzemüller répétée par Humboldt.[2]

Quant au double distique accompagnant sur les côtés l'estampille imprimée au recto du dernier feuillet, la traduction donnée dans la *B. A. V.* n'est pas exacte. Il faut lire comme si les mots étaient ainsi disposés:

"Præsul Deodate! urbs clarescens tuo nomine quà sunt juga montis Vogesi, pressit [hoc] opus et ipsa eadem, Christo favente pressit *Monimenta;* tempore venturo premet cætera multa."

Gaultier Lud n'est pour rien là-dedans; c'est plutôt Waltzemüller qui parle, car les *Monimenta* sont aussi de lui, comme le rappelle sa dédicace à Antoine de Lorraine

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[1] "Ubi [speaking of St. Diey] ut nosti, meo potissimum ductu et labore (licet plerique *alii falso sibi ascribant)* cosmographiam nuper composuimus, depinximus, et impressimus."

[2] *Examen Critique,* Vol. IV, p. 113.

en tête de l'*Introductio*:[3] "Illustris genitor tuus [René II, who died in 1508] . . . laboris nostri monimenta sibi oblata a nobis susceperet." 1507.

This unique complete copy of the original edition of the *Cosmographiæ introductio* was first found on the quays of Paris, and purchased for twenty cents by the learned Eyries.[4]

We found copies of No. 45 of the *B. A. V.* in the Munich Royal Library and the Genoa University. In the latter, the capitals are beautifully illuminated. No. 46 is in the Vienna Imperial Library, and No. 47 in the Mazarine. We have heard of a copy made to resemble the original by substituting in the place of leaves 1, 2, 5 and 6 of No. 45, leaves 1, 2, 5 and 6 of No. 47.

We were unable to discover the copy said by Napione[5] to be in the Vatican.

25. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS).*

QVATTVOR AMERICI || VESPVTII NAVI || GATIONES || Eius qui ſubſequentē terrarum || deſcriptionē vulgari Gal || lico in latinum || tranſtulit. || Decaſtichon ad lectorem. ||

Aſpicies tenuem quiſquis fortaſſe logiam
  Nauigium memorat pagina noſtra placens.
Continet inuentas horas/ genteſqꝫ recenter
  Lętificare ſua quę nouitate queant.
Hæc erat altilo quo prouincia danda Maroni
  Qui daret excelſę verba polita rei.

3 *B. A. V.* p. 128, note.

4 At his death, in 1846, it was sold for 160 francs, and when brought again under the hammer, at the Yemeniz sale (Catalogue No. 2676) in 1867, it reached the unprecedented price of 2000 francs, and is now in the library of a New York amateur.

5 *Ragionamento*, p. 39, on the authority, we think, of FOSCARINI.

1507. Ille quot ambiuit freta cantat Troius heros.
Sic tua Vesputi vela canenda forent.
Has igitur lectu terras visurus/ in illis
Materiam libra : non facientis opus.
Item distychon ad eundē
Cum noua delectent fama testante loquaci
Quæ recreare queunt hic noua lector habes.
ο τελος.

A

Colophon as in *B. A. V.* No. 46.

*** 4to. Thirty-two unnumbered leaves. Signatures A (on the title-page), Aij, Aiij, Aiiij + four blanks, b, bij, biij + one blank; c, cij, ciij + one blank; d, dij, diij, diiij, dv, + three blanks; e, eij, eiij + one blank; f, fij, fiij + one blank.
(British Museum & Private library, Twickenham.)

"Fascicule de la *Cosmographiæ Introductio* détaché de l'ensemble et mis en circulation sous cette forme."
(D'Avezac [1])

Evidently the second part of *B. A. V.* No. 46.

Direct reference: Luzarches Catalogue, Part II, No. 5523.

26. *MONTALBODDO (FRACAN. DA.)*

CUM PRIVILEGIO ||

✠ Paesi Nouamente retrouati. Et Nouo Mondo da Alberico vesputio Florentino intitulato. ||

In fine:

¶ Stampato in Vicentia cū la impensa de Mgr̄o || Henrico Vicentino : & diligente cura & indu || stria de Zāmaria suo fiol nel M.ccccccvii. a || di

[1] *Waltzemüller,* p. 58.

iii. de Nouembre. || cum gratia & || priuilegio p ani. X. 1507.
como nella || ſua Bolla appare : che p || ſõa del Dominio Ve || neto nõ ardiſca ĩ || primerlo. || ✠ ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + five preliminary leaves + one hundred and twenty unnumbered leaves.

We repeat this title because the colophons of all the copies which we had been permitted to examine in America, end with the word *priuilegio*, while those that we found in Europe[1], contain in addition the five lines given above, which precede a register in two lines surmounting a large printer's mark of a double-circle, the inner one divided into three sections by a transversal diameter, and a large perpendicular line, ending with a patriarchal cross. Within the inner circle, below the diameter, we notice the initials R. V., which impart to the woodcut an appearance very similar to the Lud and Waltzemüller mark in the St. Diey *Cosmographiæ Introductio.*

Although this is not, as we once erroneously stated, the first collection of voyages[2], it is one of the earliest

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[1] In the Magliabechiana (Zorzi's interleaved copy), Trivulziana (a splendid copy with the arms of Foscarini on the plats), Marciana and Munich Royal Library.

[2] Marco || pauſo. || Ho liuro de Nycolao veneto. || O traſlado da carta de huũ genoues das ditas terras. || Cõ priuilegio del Rey noſſo ſenhor. q̃ nenhũũ faça a impreſ || ſam deſte liuro nẽ ho venda emto deſſos ſeus regnos & ſenho || rios ſem lireça de Valentim fernãdez ſo pena cõtenda na car || ta do ſeu preuilegio. Ho preço deſſe Centõ & des reaes. ||

In fine:

Acabaſe ho liuro de Marco pauſo. cõ ho liuro de Nicolao ve || neto vn veneziano & aſſi meſmo ho traſlado de hũã carta de hũũ || genoues mercador. que todos escreuero das Indias .... Im || primido per Valentym fernãdez alemaõo. Em a muy nobre cida || de Lisboa. Era de Mil & quinhentos & dous annos. Aos. qua || tro dias do mes de Fevereyro. ||

*** Folio, A to A viii contain title, preliminary matter and table of contents of the first book. Then a to p vi in sixes, and q to q viii in eights. Altogether one hundred and six unnumbered leaves. B. L. Woodcut of a sphere on the title-page.

(Private Library, London.)

This is probably the earliest collection of voyages, but the obliging

1507. and most important. It was composed of accounts already in print at the time. Thus, part of Book II, and the whole of Book III, are literally the voyage of Cabral, printed at Rome and at Milan in 1505 (*supra* No. 18), whilst Book IV is almost verbatim Vercellese's *Libretto* of 1504 (*supra*, No. 16). We may hope, therefore, to discover yet not only all the original editions which served to prepare the work, but also the Spanish[3] prototype of Book V. which describes Vespuccius's third voyage, supposing that it was not simply Giocondo's Latin version.

As to the claims of Fracanzo to the editorship of this useful collection of voyages, they seem to be all contained in the short account of the Vicentine professor, written by Santa Maria.[4]

Since we published our Appendix, showing that Zorzi was not the compiler of the *Paesi*, we have examined ourselves the codices preserved in the *Magliabechiana*. We should state, in the first place, that the two volumes, evidently prepared by Alessandro Zorzi for a new edition of the Vicentine collection, and severally labelled "Conti",

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owner who had the kindness to peruse it twice at our request, reports that it contains no reference whatever to the success of Columbus and the Cabots, or to the speedy return of Cortereal from the north, or to any of the transatlantic navigations or navigators.

3 The fifth book of the *Paesi* follows the Latin text so literally that it would be taken unquestionably for a translation of the same in the Vicentine dialect but for the assertion that it was "de Lengue Spagnole interprato in Idioma Ro[mano]." Our readers are aware that the translator into Latin of the *Paesi* (*Itinerarium Portugall.*, *B. A. V.* No. 58) states that he made his translation of that voyage from the Portuguese whilst Ruchamer asserts (*B. A. V.* No. 57) that his was made from the Italian. Now it is known that Vespuccius wrote two accounts of this voyage; one, written in the Portuguese language was addressed to king Manoel; the other was a translation into Italian, directed to Lorenzo, the son of Pietro Francesco de Medici. Both of these versions are now lost; but it is certain that Giocondo of Verona's translation was made from the Italian original. We are of opinion that the account in the *Paesi* was translated directly from Giocondo's Latin version, whilst the translations of Ruchamer, Madrignano and Du Redouer were made into German, Latin again and French, from those same *Paesi*. Else, where did all the latter versions borrow the notion of calling Giocondo "the Joy[illegible] interpreter"? Simply from the erro[illegible]t committed in the *Paesi*.

4 *Biblioteca di Scrittori di Vicenza*, Vicenza, 1775, 4to, Vol. III, p. v.

and "Alberico", are still in the National Library at Florence,[5] which, as our readers are doubtless aware, is the new name for the *Palatina* and *Magliabechiana* combined. These valuable porte-folios, which found their way into the *Magliabechiana* when the Strozzi library was divided between the *Magliabechiana* and the *Laurentiana* in 1784, are composed of all the printed parts of the *Paesi* of 1507, thickly interleaved. The inserted leaves consist of manuscript additions, including diminutive maps and several printed accounts. We found among the latter *B. A. V.* Nos 122, 190, 193, 215, and the curious plaquette dated Sevilla, Feb. 8th, 1538, which we describe infra. 1507.

Concerning Alessandro Zorzi himself, we have diligently examined the numerous Foscarini Mss., preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. In vol. 6143, recto of page 29, we found only the following meagre account:

"Alessandro Zorzi, 1560. Viaggia due volte in Cipro, poi in Alessandria, poi in Inghilterra, Spagna, Flandra, e d'anni 20 in circa. Nota tutti costumi a coste riguardevoli antiche e nove, e mette le piu curiose in dissegno massime le Gulie e altro d'Alessandria. V. Taccuin presso Forcelini p. 20."

What the learned doge meant by his reference to "Taccuin" is that which neither ourselves nor the obliging librarians in the Imperial library could discover. This was so much the more aggravating that Foscarini when mentioning Angelo the Trevisan, or Malipiero, invariably refers to this "Taccuin presso Forcellini."[6]

We were surprised to find that the only works which Foscarini intended to read for his much talked of chapter

5 "Conti, Strozzi, in 4to, cod 24, Class XIII, Alberico, Class XIII, cod. 81."

6 FORCELLINI and FOSCARINI corresponded together, as may be seen from the sixth letter in Forcellini's correspondence (Venice, 1835, 8vo), but we failed to find in these letters anything akin to the subject.

1507. on *Viaggiatori* were taken from the short list given by Lenglet Du Fresnoy. As to his manuscript sources, they seemed limited to the *Portolani* in the Marciana.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 48.

27. *PETRARCA (FRANC.)*

CHRONICA DELLE VITE DE PONTEFICI || ET IMPERATORI ROMANI COMPO || STA PER. M. FRANCESCO PETRAR || CHA ALLA QVALE SONO STATE || AGGIVNTE QVELLE CHE DA || TEMPI DEL PETRARCHA || INSINO ALLA ETA NO- || STRA MANCAVANO. ||

In fine:

Stampata in Venetia per Mae || ſtro Iacomo de pinci da Lecco || cō gratia come nel priuilegio || ſi cōtēne MDVII. Adi. iii. di || Decembre. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + leaves II—XC + two blank leaves.

(Paris, Imperial Library.)

"Leggesi alla pag. 88: Fu anchora da questi Re (Ferdinando e Isabella) mandato Christóforo Colombo Corsale di Nazione Genovese a cercare nova terra di mare."

(SPOTORNO.[1])

Direct reference: PANZER, *Annales,* Vol. VIII, p. 387, No. 398.

[1] *Della origine di Crist. Columbo,* p. 19.

28. *DANDOLO (MARCO.)* 1507.

Marci Danduli Artium ac. I. V. doctoris. & Equitis: || Oratoris Veneti apud Sereniſſimum Ferdinandum || Hiſpaniæ : utriusqꝫ Siciliæ : &c: Catholicum Regem || Oratio. ||

In fine:

Habita Neapoli in Caſtello nouo. iiii. || Calendas Ianuarias. M. D. VII. || a Dominica natiuitate. ||

*** 4to, eight unnumbered leaves. No water mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on the verso of the sixth leaf, the passage commencing:

"*Inſulæ inuētæ.* Diſperſas namqꝫ ipſas inſulas & omnibus hactenus incognitas : maioribus q̃ exprimi poſſit difficultatibus exquiſiviſti . . . ."

Marco Dandolo, a Venetian jurist and diplomatist, was born in 1458, and died in 1535.

We have seen two copies of this work. One, with the arms of Foscarini on the plats; the other contained on the verso of the last leaf, in the well-known handwriting of Fernando Columbus, the following note: *Este libro costo en roma* 3 *quatrines por Junio de* 1517.

1508. 29. *RUCHAMER (JOST.)*

Nye unbekande Lande unde eine nye Werldt in korter forgangener tyd gefunden.

In fine:

Also hefft dyt Boeck einen ende welker || vth Walsher Sprake in de hoechdůdeschen || gebrächt vnde gemaket is durch den werdi || gen vnde hochgeleerden heren Josten Rů || chamer vryen Künste unde arstedyen Doc || torem ꝛc. Dar na dörch Henningů Ghetelen || vth der keyserliken Stadt Lübeck ꝯboren in || desse sine Moderliken Sprake verwandelt. || Vnde dörch my Jürgen Stüchszen to Nů || reinberch Gedrücket vñ Vulendet na Christi unses leuen Heren gebort M.ccccc viij jare || am Auende Elizabeth der hilligen Wedewed || dede dar was am achteyenden dage Novē || bris des Wintermaens.

Henningii Ghetelan Lübecensis
Distichon.

Vasta periclo sceptra gravis scrutata Colūbi
Regis et insignis Emanuelis ope.

Telos.

Verso of title.

Einem etliken anschouwer desses Bokes ontbuet Hennings Ghetelen sinen denst uñ wüntschop.

Mit gunst uñ wyllen des werdigen unde hochgelereden heren Josten Ruchamer || der vreyen künste und arstedye Doctoren ꝛc. welcher dit Boeck hefft erstmaels

gemaket || vth dem walschen in hoch dudesch, durch bede unde anlangent einer siner guden wünde || so hebbe ick Henninges Ghetelen (vth der kayserlicken Stadt Lübeck geboren) || vor my genamen, dyt Boeck to macken vnde to wandeln vth dem hochdüdeschen in || myne muderlike Spracke, also men redet in den lofwerdigen Hensesteden und ok in den || wyd veroyenden Landen Sachsen, Marcke Pomern Prüssen Mekelmborch Holstein ꝛc. 1508.*

* Small folio for size. Title one leaf + sixty seven unnumbered leaves, text in two columns. On the title page a scroll encircling a globe surmounted by a cross.

(Private Library, Moscow.[1])

Translation of Ruchamer's German version of the *Pacsi* into the Low Saxon Dialect (*Platt-Deutsch*) by one Henning Ghetel of Lubeck, and printed by the same printer, with the same types and justification as *B. A. V.* No. 57.

30. *TELLEZ (FERNANDO).*

¶ Razonamiento de los emba= || radores de españa en la obedie= || cia que dieron al papa. ||

* The Catalogue of the *Biblioteca Borbonica*, p. 51, mentions, like CLEMENT and the *B. A. V.* No. 54, an edition of Francis de Albertinis's *De mirabilibus novæ et veteris Urbis Romæ*. Rome, 1508, 4to. When in Naples we examined the book (labelled 53. *D.* 47) and found it to be only the edition of 1510. (*B. A. V.* 64.)

[1] Kindly communicated by Messrs. SERGE SOBOLEWSKI of Moscow and ALBERT COHN of Berlin.

1508. *Verso of the first leaf:*

Fernandi Tellii oratio habita in ſenatu apo || ſtolico VI. cal. Iulii in exhibēda obediētia || Iulio. ii. pontifici maximo Ioānæ hiſpania || rū reginæ & Fernādi aragoniæ atq; utriusq; || ſiciliæ regis nomine. ||

In fine:

Impreſſa Romæ calendis Iulii || M. D. viii. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves, no signatures. Title printed in gothic, the text in Roman characters.
(Private Library, New York.)

See the passage on the recto of the second leaf commencing thus:

"Tradimus alterū orbē nr̄is nauigationibus exploratū atq; cōpertū. Quodq; maiores noſtri dubitauerūt an ex altero hemiſpherio eſſent nobis antipodes: multo illic plus cœli ac terræ noſtrorꝝ principū auſpiciis explicatū eſt: quā tota patet europa. Nā qd ego referā maris indici dites inſulas nuper inuentas: atq; iā factas quaſi ſuburbana hiſpanorꝝ prædia? has quoq; ſub imperiū tuū mittimus: atq; ut poeta noſter ait: tradimus heſperias gentes: aperimus eoas . . . ."

This Fernando Tellus or Tellez, a native of Sevilla,[1] was the third son of Garcia Tellez and of Maria de Sandoval. He held the office of member of the Royal Council and of Chamberlain to the Catholic kings.[2] He was entrusted several times with diplomatic missions.

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[1] SALAZAR Y CASTRO, *Historia general de la casa de Lara*, Madrid 1697, 4to, p. 487.

[2] L. FERNANDEZ MELGAREJO. *Discorso genealogico de los Tellos de Sevilla*, 1660, Ms., and *Discorso* in appendix to the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, p. 482.

31. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS.)* 1509.

Diß büchlin saget wie die zwē || durchlüchtigstē herrē herr Fernandus. K. zů Castilien || vnd herr Emanuel. K. zů. Portugal haben das weyte || mōr ersůchet vnnd funden vil Insulen, vnnd ein Nůwe || welt von wilden nackenden Leůten, vormals unbekant.

In fine:

Gedruckt zů Straßburg durch Johānē Grůnīger || Im iar M.CCCCC.IX. vff mitfast. Wie du aber dye || Kugel vñ beschreibung der gantzenn welt virston soltt/ || würst du hernach finden vnnd lesen. ||

*** 4to. In every other respect like *B. A. V.* No. 62.

(Imperial Library, Vienna.)

32. *ANONYMOUS.*

Der welt kugel || Beschrybūg der welt vnd deß gā || tzē Erttreichs hie angezogt ōn vergleicht einer rotundē || kuglen die dan sunderlich gemacht hie zů gehörēde dar || in der Kauffmā vnd ein ietlicher sehen ōn mercken mag || wie die menschen vndē gegē vns wonē ōn wie die son umbgang, herin beschriben mit vil seltzamē dingē. || (*Woodcut of a Globe.*)

1509. *In fine:*

Getruckt zũ Straßburg. Von Johanne || grüniger im yar. M. D. IX. **uff ostern || Johanne Adelpho castigatore.** ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + fifteen unnumbered leaves. Ten woodcuts of globes, one (on the verso of Ciiii) contains the word "**neüw welt.**"

(Imperial Library, Vienna.)

This is a translation into German of *B. A. V.* No. 61. Just as Nos 60 and 61 were published together, so was the present No. 32 issued with the above No. 31, of which it seems to be a continuation, if we may judge from the following words in the colophon "**würst die her nach finden und lesen.**"

As to the corrector it is the Strasburg physician John Adelffus of Mühlingen, who wrote a life of Frederick Barbarossa, and calls himself in the *Margarita* "Johannes Adelphus Mulichius", "Mülingus", and "Mülichius Argentin."

Direct reference: WELLER, *Repertorium*, No. 521.

33. *BRANT (SEBASTIAN.)**

¶ The shyppe of fooles. || (Woodcut)

In fine:

¶ Thus endeth the shyppe of fooles of this worlde. En- || prynted at London in Flete strete by Wynkyn de worde || prynter unto the excellent princesse

* *Shyp of Folys of the Worlde, translated out of Laten Frenche and Doche into Englyssche Tonge, by Alexander Barclay Preste. Lond. by Rycharde Pynson,* 1509. folio. B. L. leaves numbered I—CCLXXiiii. besides four leaves for dedication and table. (LOWNDES.)

We have been unable to procure this edition, but as it is well known that Barclay has very much altered the original text, we are unable to say whether this also contains the passage relating to the "ysles of Spayne," or whether it presents differences.

Margarete, Coun || tesse of Richemonde and Derbye, 1509.
and grandame unto || our moost naturall souereyne
lorde kynge Henry ꝯ. viii. || The yere of our lorde.
M.cccc. ix. ¶ The fyrste ye- || re of the reygne
of our souerayne lorde kynge Henry the || viii. The. vi.
daye of Julii. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + four unnumbered leaves for address of the translator (Henry Watson) "out of Frensche into Englysche" + two leaves for table and prolude + one hundred and sixty-two unnumbered leaves with many spirited woodcuts, and mark of Caxton with Wynken de Worde's name inscribed on the verso of the last leaf. The present copy is printed on vellum.

(Paris National Library.)

Our readers are aware that the design of the "Shyppe of fooles" was to ridicule the prevailing follies and vices of all ranks and professions, under the allegory of a ship freighted with fools. In the chapter "Of hym that wyll wryte, and enquere of all regyons," we find the earliest mention in English of the newly discovered world:

"The thyrde the whyche is unknowen Of prystes that neuer had ben manyfeste, was the not founde with the eye, and not with the herte There was one that knewe that in ye ysles of Spayne was enhabytantes. Wherfore he asked men of kynge Ferdynandus, & wente & founde them, the whyche lyued as beestes."

Direct reference: VAN PRAET, *Catalogue des livres sur vélin*, Vol. IV, No. 346.

1509. 34. *FULGOSUS (BAPTISTA).*

Baptiſtæ Fulgoſi de dictis factis- || q̃ memorabilibus col || lectanea : a Camil || lo Gilino lati || na fa || cta. ||

In fine:

. . . . Iacobus Ferrarius Medio || lani. x. kl⁹. Iulias a redemptione Chriſtiana anno M. D. viii. impreſ- || ſit . . .

*** Folio, Title one leaf + three hundred and thirty five unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of signature llii, in lib. viii. *De Christophoro Columbo.*

Fregoso, Frigoso or Campo fulgoso, was the son and brother of a doge, and himself doge of Genoa, from 1479 to 1481.

The Italian original never was printed, but this Latin version has been reprinted at Paris by Galliot du Pré in 1518, 4to, by Cavellat in 1578, 8vo, and at Cologne, by H. Romarck in 1726, 8vo.

The present edition is greatly prized on account of the beauty of the paper and impression. In the Paris National library, there is a copy printed on vellum.

Direct references:
- Panzer, *Annales*, Vol. vii, p. 387, No, 79.
- Van Praet, *Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin*, Vol. v, p. 156. No. 187
- Brunet, *Manuel*, Vol. ii, col. 1421.

35. *BATTISTA MANTUANUS.* 1509.

Opera Noua Ba ||

ptiſtæ Mantuani Carmelitæ. || Georgius. || Cœcilia. || Brixia. || Siluarum Libri duo. || Exhortatio regū chriſtianorū vt ducant in bar || baros. (Woodcut) || Venundantur ſub Pelicano & a Badio. ||

In fine:

ℭ Ex ędib⁹ Aſcēſianis Ad nonas Ianuarias || Anni. M. D. IX. ad calculū Romanū. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered II—CXV + one unnumbered leaf. The copy in the Paris Imperial library contains the mark of Badius Ascensius instead of that of De Marnef which is on this.

(Private Library, New York.)

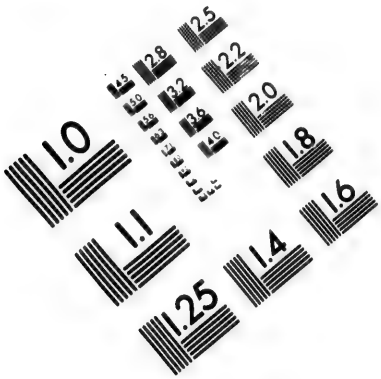
See on the verso of leaf LXXXV, the passage:

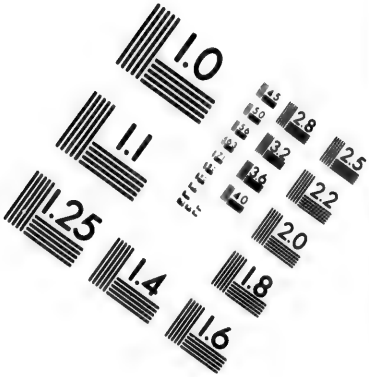
Cætera p̄tereo. perpēde quid acta per auſtrū
Claſſis: & inuētæ magno vltra ſidera Cancri
Inſulæ in occeano genuenſi hortāte Colūbo
Polliceātur. Iter ſpondent ad littora rubra . . . .

Battista Spagnoli or Mantuanus, was born in Mantua, circa 1436, and died March 20th 1516.[1] He was general of the order of the Carmelites, wrote 55000 verses,[2] and

[1] Niceron, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXVII, p. 111.

[2] MOUTONNET, *La Gallide ou le Chat de la nature.* Galéopolis, chez Galéophile, rue des Chats, à l'enseigne du Matou, 1798. 8vo, p. 45.





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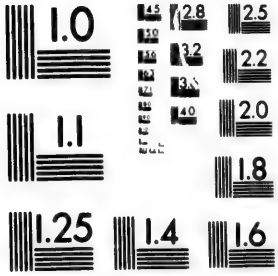

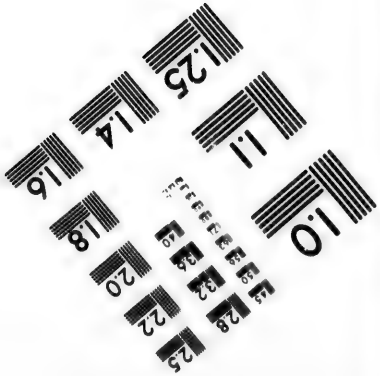

2.8
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.0

1509. Erasmus said of them[3] that they would some day equal the reputation of those of Virgil.

We failed to find the *Exhortatio regum christianorum*, from which the above passage is extracted, in the edition of his collected works given by Badius Ascensius, at Paris in 1513, folio.

1510. 36. *SENECA—GAIETANUS.*

Above a large woodcut representing seated students:

Tragedie Senece cum duobus commentariis. ||

Colophon:

¶ Impſſum Venetiis a Philippo pincio Mantuano || Anno dñi. M.ccccccx. die xxix. Octubris. Inclito do || mino Leonardo Lauredano Venetiarum || Duce ſereniſſimo Imperante. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf, with Daniel Gaetanus' epistle to Leonardo Mocenigo on the verso. + leaves numbered II—CXIX. Printed on two columns.

(Biblioteca Colombina, Sevilla.)

See the brief commentary on verso of leaf XCII, touching the well-known verses in the *Medea:*

" . . . . . uenient annis
Sæcula ſeris quibus oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet & ingens
Pateat tellus : tiphiſq; nouos
Detegat orbes. nec fit terris Vltima thule."

3 *Epistolarum libri* XXXI, Lond. 1642, fol.

1510.

The copy before us is Ferdinand Columbus's own, filled with Ms. notes; one of which, close to the margin of the above verse, has often been quoted, viz: "hæc prophe || tia expleta ē || per patrē me || uꝫ cristoforū colō almirā || tē anno 1492. ||

At the end of the book, we read:

"Eſte libro coſto quatro reales y dos por encuadernar en Valladolid por marco de. 1518 . . . Comence a leer eſte libro y a paſſar las notas del en el yndice en Valladolid y diſtraydo por muchas ocupaciones y caminos nolo pude acabar haſta el domingo ocho de Julio de. 1520. en bruſelas de flandres . . . ."

37. *GOBEO DE VITORIA (PEDRO).*

Naufragio y peregrinacion de Pedro Gobeo de Vitoria, natural de Sevilla, eſcrito por él miſmo. Dedicado à la Excelentiſima Señora Doña Juana de Sandoval, condeſa de Niebla.

En Sevilla por Clemente Hidalgo. Año 1510.

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + six leaves for Privilege in favor of Isabel de Mena, the author's mother, dedication and epistle to the reader + one hundred and sixty leaves.

The work is divided into eight books. The first treats of the author's voyage from Spain to Panama; the second, from Panama to the coast of Peru, the third, fourth and fifth of Gobeo's shipwreck and adventures; the sixth is a life of Santa Teotista, a nun from Lesbos; the seventh, his escape from death, and the last an account of his becoming a priest and joining the order of the Jesuits. He died at Sevilla, "extra Societatem, ferè septuagenarius", says Antonio.

1510. We borrow the present title from Navarrete's posthumous work, *Biblioteca Marítima Española;*[1] he evidently has seen this original of the Latin translation and commentary written by John Bissel, under the title of *Argonauticon Americanum, sive, Historiæ Periculorum Petri de Victoria*, published at Munich, 1647, small 12mo; and in 1698, 12mo, at Amsterdam, by Ægidius Jansson à Waesberge, although with the imprint of "Gedani" (Danzig). According to Navarrete[2], Gobeo's or Goveo's account was also published in German, by George Anlin (?) at Ingolstadt, in 1622 and 1628, 8vo.

Direct references:
- PINELO, *Epitome*, p. 100.
- ANTONIO, *Bibliot. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 199.
- NAVARRETE, *Biblioteca Marítima*, Vol. II, p. 560.
- DE BACKER, *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Vol. II, p. 70.

1511. 38. *ANONYMOUS.*

¶ A new interlude and a mery of the || nature of the. iiij. elements declarynge many pro || per poynts of phylosophy natural, and of dyuers || straunge landys, and of dyuers straunge effects & || causis, whiche interlude yf ỹ hale matter be playd || wyl conteyne the space of an hour and a halfe, but yf ye lyst ye may leue out muche of the sad mater || as the messengers yte, and some of naturys parte || and some of experyens yte & yet the matter wyl be || pend conuenently, and than it wyll not be paste || thre quarters of an hour of length. ||

*** 4to, but octavo for size; incomplete. Only copy known.
(British Museum.)

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[1] Madrid, "de real orden", 1852, 8vo, 2 vols. [2] *Loco cit.*, p. 561.

1511.

"In the cosmographical part of the play the poet professes to treat of "dyuers straunge regyons and of the new founde landys" of America. One of the characters is Nature naturate under which title Bale[1] first inaccurately mentions this piece, and is herein followed by Pits,[2] Wood[3] and Tanner[4]. Dr. Percy supposes this play to have been written about 1510, from the following lines:

> . . . . . Within this xx yere
> Westwarde we founde new landes
> That we never harde of before this."[5]

Ames[6] places it among the *sine anno* publications of John Rastell, and cites Warton[7] and Percy.[8]

Mr. Collier quotes the following passage:

> But this newe lands founde lately
> Ben callyd America, by cause only
> Americus dyd furst them fynde."

"First impression dated 25 oct. 11 Henry VIII." (Ms. note on the book, which belonged to Garrick.)[9]

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, pp. 464 and 518.

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1 JOHN BALE, *Bishop of Ossory. Scriptor. illust. maioris Brytan. Catal.* Basileæ, 1557—9, fol. ?

2 JOHN PITSEUS, *De Illustr. Angliæ Scriptor.* Paris, 1619, 4to. ?

3 *Athenæ Oxonienses.* ?

4 *Biblioth. Britanno-Hibernica*, Lond. 1748, fol. ?

5 *Proceedings of the American Antiq. Society*, Oct. 21, 1865, p. 28.

6 *Typographical Antiq.* London, 1780, 4to, p. 342.

7 *History of English poetry*, Vol. II, p. 364.

8 *Essay on the English Stage*, Lond. 1767, p. 8.

9 *Annals of the British Stage*, Vol. II, p. 319. ?

1511. 39. *SOBRARIUS (IOANNES.)*

Ioannis Sobrarii Secūdi Alcagnicenſis Panegyricum carmen de geſtis Heroicis Diui Ferdinandi catholici : Aragonū : utriusqꝫ Siciliæ & Hieruſalem Regis ſemper Auguſti : & de bello contra Mauros Lybies. ||

In fine:

. . . Impreſſit Cæſarauguſtæ || Georgi⁹ Coci Theutonic⁹. anno 1511 || q̃rto kls. maii || extitit cõpletum. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + twenty-five numbered leaves.

This title was kindly communicated to us by Señor Don José Sancho of Madrid.

See on leaf VIII, the passage commencing thus:

INUENTIO NOUARUM INSULARUM:

Huc ades o radians : & currus defer ad altos
Phœbe tuum uatem : non quod temerarius ipſe
Lora regam ſoli diuum tibi cognita tantum.
Nec phaetontœos cupiam pueriliter auſus:
Quadrupedesqꝫ citos : & triſtia munera : ſed quod
Te ducente nouas terras : & littora cernam
Aequoris ignoti : quod deſulcaſſe priorum
Nulla ratis fertur : primi ex quo tempore rubrum
Mortales ſecuere mare : aut quo primus acutis
Nauibus eſt græcas Danaus delatus in oras.

"Joannes Soprarius Aragonius...in Italia medicæ arti navata opera reversus ad nos Cæsaraugustæ medicinam fecit, eruditione ..... poetica facultate præstans." 1511.

(ANTONIO [1].)

40. *MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA.*

Commentariorum Urbano || rum Raphaelis Volaterra= || ni : octo ⁊ triginta libri cum || duplici eorũdem indice secundum || Tomos collecto. || Item Oeconomicus Xenophõtis || aũ eodem latio donatus. (Woodcut) **|| Venundantur Parrhisiis in via Ia || cobea aũ Ioanne parvo ⁊ Iodoco || Badio Ascensio. ||**

In fine:

In aedibus Ascensianis ad Kalendas Julias : Anno Salutis nostre. M. D. XI. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + seventeen unnumbered leaves + eight unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCCCXIIII.

(Paris National Library.)

See on the verso of leaf cxxv the chapter *Loca nuper reperta.*

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 67 and page 463.

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[1] *Biblioth. Hisp. nova,* p. 781, quotes MARIN. SICUL. *Epistol.* lib. XII.

1511. 41. *MARTYR (PETRUS). Recto of the first leaf:*

P. Martyris ab angleria || Mediolanensi.

Opera.
Legatio babilonica
Oceanea decas.
Poemata.

Cum priuilegio.

Colophon:

¶ Impressum Hispali cũ diligencia per Iacobũ corum= || berger alemanũ. Anno. Millessimo quin= gentessimo. xj. mẽse vero || Aprili. ||

1511.

*** Fol. Title one leaf, with epistle to "Inacho lopeç mẽdocio tendille comiti" on the verso; a, aij, aiij, aiiij, + 4 blanks, b, bij, biij, biiij, + 4 blanks, c, cij, + 2 blanks, d, dij, diij, diiij, + 4 blanks, e, eij, eiij, eiiij, + 4 blanks, f, fij, fiij, fiiij, + 4 blanks, g, gij, giij, + 3 blanks, h, hij, hiij, hiiij, + 4 blanks, i, iij, aiij (*sic pro* i,iij) iiiij, + 4 blanks, k, kij, kiij, + 3 blanks, the recto of the last of which contains the table of errata for the *Poemata*, which is printed on two columns, whilst the Decades are printed on one, and not on two as we have erroneously stated in *B. A. V.* Black Letter.

(Library of the Departement of Public Works, Madrid.)

In the copy already described in *B. A. V.*, the verso of the title-page is in *twenty-five* lines, beginning thus:

"Bello pacegꝫ insignis comes salue. distuli ad te mittere operum in mea officina tam libero ꝯ irretito pede decussorum exemplaria : que plras te diu cupisse mihi significasti : vt ea ceteris tue bibliotece voluminibus commiscereꝭ : que habeꝭ in numera : ꝯ fero reperi qui ea excriberet."

In the present copy the same verso is in *twenty-seven* lines, and begins as follows:

"Bello pacegꝫ insignis comes ⁊ prime (amauris ciecris) granatensis arcis pfecte ac regni ipsius (vt hispane loquar) capitanee generalis salue. Distuli ad te mittere operuz in mea officina tam libero ꝯ irretito pede decussorum exemplaria : que plras te diu cupisse mihi (que habeꝭ innumera) comiscereꝭ nõ quia fas esse putẽ posse me a tuis mãdatis referre pedẽ quõ te duce me cõtulerim in hispania sisꝫ lrarũ ⁊ cultor ⁊ obseruator : ſz qz fero reperi qui ea excriberet."

1511. The copy in the Colombina library, at Seville, contains a manuscript map on vellum, of the island of Hispaniola, which seems to be in the handwriting of Christopher Columbus.

But the most important difference consists in two unnumbered leaves which, in *B. A. V.* No. 66, are to be found between the last leaf of *fiiij* and the first leaf of *g*. These two supplementary leaves contain, on the recto of the first, a map of the newly discovered world which covers the entire page, and on the verso, an epistle addressed to Cardinal Ximenez. The recto, and part of the verso of the second supplementary leaf, are devoted to a table of errata for the Decades.

These two leaves which are without signatures, do not exist in either of the three copies of the present impression of the Decades of Petrus Martyr which we have seen, although all are in their original vellum binding. This leads us to think that the present is the form under which the work was first published.

1512. 42. *STOBNICZA (JOHN DE).*

Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmo- || **graphiã cũ longitũnibus ⁊ latitũnibus regio** || **num ⁊ ciuitatum celebriorum.** || ¶ **Epitoma Europe Enee Siluj.** || ¶ **Situs ⁊ distinctio partium tocius Asie per brachia Tauri mõ** || **tis et Asia Pij secundi.** || ¶ **Particularior Minoris asie descriptio et eiusdem Pij asia.** || ¶ **Sirie compendiosa descriptio : ex Isidoro.** || ¶ **Africe breuis descriptio : ex paulo orosio.** || ¶ **Terre sancte ⁊ urbis Hierusalem apertior descriptio : fratris** || **Anselmi ordinis Minorum de obseruancia.** ||

In fine:

¶ **Impressum Cracouie p Florianũ Ungleriũ. Anno dñi** M. D. xij.

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered I—XI, verso of last blank. Two maps, one the planisphere of Ptolemy, the other, without title, representing the southern continent of America with a strip for the Northern part, and the words: *Terra īcognita*, *Isabella*, *Spagnuollo*, but without the word AMERICA. 1512.

(Vienna Imperial, and Munich Royal libraries.)

"STOBNICENSIS (JOH.) **ein Pohle, war Professor** Philosophiæ **zu Cracau, begab sich hernach in den Orden der** Minorum de Obseruantia, **schrieb** *quæstiones in universam philosophiam*, **und edirte seines** Präceptoris Michaelis Parisiensis, Professoris **zu Cracau, scotistische Philosophie.**" (JÖCHER.[1])

In the Vienna Imperial library they possess another edition which is identical as far as fol. xxxiiiij, then the pagination ceases, and we find four unnumbered leaves, ending with the following *sine anno* colophon:

C Impressum Cracouie p Florianū Unglerīū.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 69.

43. *EUSEBIUS CÆSARIENSIS.*

C EVSEBII || Cæsariēsis Episcopi Chronicon: quod || Hieronymus presbyter diuino eius in- || genio Latinū facere curauit/ & usqꝫ in Va || lentem Cæsarē Romano adiecit eloquio. || Ad qum & Prosper & Matthæus Palmerius/ & Matthias Palmerius demum || & Ioannes Multiuallis complura quę ad hęc vsqꝫ || tempora sub- || secuta || sūt || adiecere. || HENRICVS || STEPHAN9. ||

In fine:

In alma Parisiorum Academia . . . . . Millesimo quingen- || tesimo duodecimo. || Idibus ve- || ro Iu || nij. ||

[1] *Allgem. Gelehrten-Lexicon*, on the authority of STARAWOLSKI, *Scriptor. polonic. hecatontas*, Venice, 1627, 4to.

1512. *** 4to. Title one leaf + nineteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—175.

(Arsenal Library, Paris)

See on verso of fol. 172, in NOVA ADDITIO:

"¶ Septem hoïes ſylueſtres ex ea īſula (quæ terra noua dicit) Rothomagū adducti ſunt cū cymba veſtimētis & armis eorū. Fuliginei, ſūt coloris, groſſis labris, ſtigmata in facie gerentes ab aure ad mediū mentū, inſtar liuidę venulę per maxillas deducta. Crine nigro & groſſo vt eqna *(sic)* iuba. Barba ꝑ totā vitā nulla, neqꝫ pubes neqꝫ vllus in toto corpe pill⁹ præter capillos & ſupcilia. Baltheū gerūt in quo eſt burſula q̄dā ad tegēda verēda. idioma labris formāt. religio nulla : cymba eorū corticea, qua homo vna manu euehat in humeros, Arma eorū : arcus lati, chordæ ex ītestinis aut neruis aīaliū, Sagittę : cānae ſaxo, aut oſſe piſcis acuminatę. Cibus eorū : carnes toſtę. Potus : aqua. Panis & vini & pecuniarū. nullus oīno vſus. Nudi īcedūt : aut veſtiti pellibus aīaliū, vrſorū, ceruorū, vituloꝫ marinoꝫ & ſimiliū. Regio eorū paralellus ſeptimi climatis plus ſub occidente q̄ Gallica regio ſupra occidentem. (Anno 1509)."

This passage refers probably to the Indians brought from Canada by Thomas Aubert, the Dieppe pilot in the employ of Angot, on his homeward voyage in *La Pensée*, whom "il fit voir avec admiration et applaudissement à la France[1]."

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 71.

[1] BIARD, *Relation de la Nouvelle-France*, Paris, 1616, 12mo, p. 23.

44. *PRUDENTIUS—A. DE LEBRIXA.* 1512.

Under a large escutcheon of Spain

Prudentij opera que in hoc ||

libro continentur. || Cathemerinon. idest hymni per horas dici. || Peristephanon. idest de coronis martyrum. || Psycomachia. idest de pugna anime. || Apotheosis. idest de diuinitate. || Amartigenia. idest de origine peccati. || Contra symmachum oratorem senatus. || Dittocheon. idest de duplici cibo. ||

Colophon:

Fuit impressum presens opus in Ciuitate Lucronij || per Arnaldum guillermū de Brocario, et finitur die || secunda mēsis Septēbris Anno a natiuitate Christi || Millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves containing the epistle dedicatory of Ant. de Lebrija + one leaf for another title-page + one hundred and eighty six unnumbered leaves. Black Letter.

(Private Library, New York.)

See in the epistle of Antonio de Lebrija to James Ramirez, on the recto of aij, the passage beginning in these words:

"**Hispanie fines rum indorum fronte commisisse: alterum himispherium** *(sic)* **maioribus nostris incognitum indagasse . . .**"

This epistle is not to be found in all the copies of the present edition.

Direct reference: BRUNET, *Manuel*, Vol. IV, col. 915.

1515.* 45. *REISCH (GREGORY).*

Margarita Phi||losophica noua. Cui annexa sunt sequentia.||

Grecarum literarꝝ || Architecture rudimenta ||

Quadrantũ varie copositiões. || Astrolabij noui geographici zpõ || Formatio Torqueti || Formatio Polimetri || Usus ⁊ utilitas eorundem omnium || Figura quadrantis poligonalis || Quadratura circuli || Cubatio sphere || Perspectiue phisice ⁊ postiue rudi- || menta. || Cartha universalis terre maris ꝫ for- || mam neoterica descriptiõe indicãs. ||

In fine:

Cum quo te bene valere in || dustrius vir Ioannes Grünigerus operis excussor et optat ⁊ precatur. Ex || Argentoraco veteri Nono Italẽdas Februarias. Anno redemptionis nostrę || decimo quinto supra mille quingentos. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + — unnumbered leaves. On signature P a long narrow band folded in six, bearing on the recto the title *Noua terre descriptio*, and on the verso a map: TYPVS VNIVERSALIS TERRE IVXTA MODERNORVM DISTINCTIONEM ET EXTENSIONEM PER REGNA ET PROVINCIAS. The American continent is called PARIA SEV PRISILIA.

(Vienna Imperial Library.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 82.

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* Jo. Schoneri *Cosmographia. B. A. V.* No. 80.—A copy in the possession of Mr. *Edwin Tross* has an additional leaf not mentioned by any bibliographer. It is inserted between the preliminary leaves b v and b vi, and contains eight lines of errata for leaves 10 and 11, printed with the same types as the rest of the work.

46. *FRACANZANO-DU REDOUER.* 1515.

Sensuyt le Nou ‖ ueau mõde ⁊ na= ‖ uigations : fai ‖ ctes par Emeric de vespuce Florentin, des ‖ pays ⁊ isles nouuellemẽt trouuez, au pauãt ‖ a nos incõgneuz Tant en lethiope ỹ arrabie ‖ Calichut et aultres plusieurs regions estrã ‖ ges Trãslate de Italien en Tãgue frãcoise ‖ par mathurin du redouer licencie es loix. ‖

*** 4to, *sine anno.* Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered — LXXXVIII.

(Imperial Library, Vienna.)

The National[1] and Mazarine libraries at Paris each contain a copy of the present, which is only a different issue of *B. A. V.* No. 83, by the same printer, but presenting certain variations.

The register, represented simply by the figures XIX, instead of being on the title-page as in No. 83, is to be found here printed in red on the verso of the last preliminary leaf in this wise:

¶ Cy finist la table de ce present volume ‖ XIX. ‖

On the title-page, below the same woodcut of a zodiac (and not on the verso of the fourth leaf, as in No. 83), we read:

On les vent a Paris en la rue neufue nostre ‖ dame a lenseigne de Lescu de France. ‖

In the Paris National Library[2] there is still another issue with greater differences. The register is on the title-page above the woodcut; the demi-word at the end

[1] Reserve, O. 1370. 2. [2] Reserve, O. 1370. 3.

1515. of the third line on the title begins with a capital letter, viz: **Fai**, the fifth line ends with **aupauāt a** ||, the seventh with **estrāges** ||. In the colophon, Americus is called **almeric de vespuce**, while the verso of the last preliminary leaf ends in this wise:

C On les vēt a paris en la rue neufue no || stre dame A lenseigne de lescu de France. ||

In all these reprints the number of pages, type, size &c., are like No. 83 of the *B. A. V.*, with the exception of the initial on the title-page, which differs somewhat from the said No. 83. It is larger.

47. *MAGNUS (M. ANT.)*

1516.* ORATIO IN FVNERE || REGIS CATHOLICI. ||

Recto of the second leaf:

M. ANTONII MAGNI ORATIO || HABITA NEAPOLI IN FVNERE || FERDINANDI HISPANIARVM || REGIS CATHOLICI || CALENDIS MARTII MDXVI. ||

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* *Ad lectorem:* || HABES CANDIDE LECTOR || *opusculum illud vere autenticum Thomæ* || *Mori non minus vtile quam elegans de opti* || *mo republicae statu, deque noua Insula* || *Vtopia, iam iterum, sed multo correctius quam ptiq. hac Enchiridij forma vt vides* || *multorum tum senatorum tum grauissi-* || *morum vtrorum suasu æditum, quod sane ti-* || *bi aedificendum non modo in manibus quo* || *tidie habendum censeo. Cui quidem ab* || *innumeris mendis vndequaque pur* || *gatio præter Erasmi annotationes ac Budæi epl'am: virorum sane* || *qui hoc sæculo nostro extra* || *omnem ingenij aleam po* || *siti sunt: additum est* || *etiam ipsius Mo:* || *ri epl'a eru-* || *dictissima* || *Vale* || . *Cum gratia & priuilegio.* ||

*** 12mo, *sine anno aut loco (sed* Paris, 1516). Title one leaf + 15 unnumb. ll. + leaves numbered I–CV. Mark of Gilles de Gourmont on the last.

(Paris National Library.)

We cannot, of course, include in a collection of books relating to America, Moore's *Utopia*, although on the recto of fol. III, there is a passage commencing thus: . . orbis terrarum contemplandi studio Americo Vesputio se adiunxit atque in tribus posterioribus illarum *quatuor nauigationum* que passim eam leguntur perpetuus eius comes fuit . . . . It would be following the exemple of Alcedo, who gravely includes *Robinson Crusoē* in

In fine: 1516.

Neapoli : In ædibus Sigiſmundi Mayr || Germani An. MDXVI. ||

*** 4to. Twelve unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

The present copy contains the following manuscript note in the hand of Fernando Columbus: *Costo esta oracio quatro quatrines en Roma* XII *Julio de* 1516."

See the passage on the recto of the seventh leaf commencing:

"Teſtes inſulæ in Oceano : nunc Canariæ : olim Fortunatæ : nunc Hiſpania : Heliſabetha : Sancti Dominici : & Sācti Ioānis ab eo dictæ : olim aūt : Ombrion : Iunoniæ : Capraria : Niuaria & Canaria. Quas omnes diſpendio & difficultate inerrabili duce Columbo ꝓquiſiuit : inuenit : atq̃ catholicæ fidei ueritate illuſtrauit : infinitaſq̃ prope animas ab Orci faucibus redemit . . . ."

"Between one and two of the morning of the 23d of January 1516, Ferdinand breathed his last. The scene of this event was a small house belonging to the friars of Guadalupe. "In so wretched a tenement," exclaims Martyr[1], in his usual moralizing vein, "did this lord of so many lands close his eyes upon the world."

(PRESCOTT.[2])

his *Biblioteca.* Yet the book must be cited as containing the first allusion we could find to the "four navigations" of Vesputius. Our readers are aware that the Florentine navigator was made known chiefly through the account of the third voyage published separately so often and in so many different shapes. The *Paeſi* and its numerous reprints and translations give merely that third voyage as if it were the only one Vesputius ever made; and that Moore should speak of the four voyages, he must have seen the additions to the St. Diey *Cosmographiæ Introductio* or the *Lettera* in Italian.

[1] *Opus Epist.*, epist. 566.

[2] *Hist. of Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. III, p. 387.

1517. 48. *BREYDENBACH & PASQUAGLIO.*

Le grant voyage de Iherusalem diuise || en deux parties, En la premiere est trai= || cte des peregrinations de la saincte cite || de Iherusalē : Du mont saincte Kathe= || rine de synay : et aultres lieux saincts, a= || uec les a, b, c, des lettres grecques, cal= || dees, hebraicques, et arabicques, auec aulcūs langai= || ges des turcz, translatees en francoys. ||

C Imprime a Paris pour Francoys regnault, librai || re demourant en la grant rue sainct Jacques a lymai || ge sainct Claude. || C Cum priuilegio ||

In fine:

. . . Imprime a Paris pour Francoys regnault[1] le dou= || ziesme iour de octobre Lan mil cinq cens et dix sept. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + three preliminary leaves + leaves numbered III—CXCVIJ. Two large folded plates, one representing the pope on his throne, the other, a plan of Jerusalem. (TROSS' Book store in Paris.)

See on the recto of leaf CLXXXVIJ:

Copie dūes lettres de pierre pasqualige orateur de la seigneurie de venise ēuoyee par la dicte seigneurie au roy de Portugal escripte a les freres dedās Lis= bone le XIX. iour doctobre mil cinq cens.[2]

"Le septieme[3] iour dudict mois doctobre arriua icy une des deux Carauelles de cestuy roy de portugal lesquelles lan passe il auoit enuoyees pour descouurir la terre vers transmontane : ⁊ en estoit

[1] By Nicolas Hygman. [2] 1501, in the *Paesi.* [3] The eighth, in the *Paesi.*

capitaine Gaspar cotrad *(sic)*. Et a rapporte auoir trouue entre maistrail et Ponent une terre qui est loingtaine dicy de cinq cens lieus. La quelle auparauant iamais daucun nauait este congneue . . . 1517.

The present is evidently a translation of Peter Pasquaglio's letter giving an account of Gaspar Cortereal's discovery of Labrador as published in Book VI, cap. XXVI of the *Paesi*, or chapter CXXV of Du Redouer's French version.

For a full account of this voyage, which covers the entire coast between 50° and 60° of latitude and from "Golfo Quadrado" to "Isola Verde", and which lasted from the Spring of 1500 to October 8th 1501, the reader may consult Damiao de Goes[4], Herrera[5], Biddle[6] and Humboldt[7].

As to the text of Breydenbach, it is given here in François Le Huen's translation.

49. *ISOLANIS (ISIDORUS DE). Within a border:*

In hoc uolumine hec continentur. ||
¶ De Imperio Militantis Ecclesiæ libri quattuor. ||
¶ Primus est de dignitate eiusdem Imperii. ||
¶ Secundus de Maiestate Romani Pontificis. ||
¶ Tertius de Concilio Generali. || ¶ Quartus de uario temporum decursu a prædica || tione euangelii usq; ad finem mundi. || ¶ Habes quoq; lector ingenue suis locis ordinatas disputatiōes phi || losophica : Iuris Pontificii Doctoribus ac Theologis perutiles : de || p̄dicatione euangelii apud Insulas magni maris Occeani : De || cōuersione Infideliū : . . . . .

4 *Chronica do Rei Manoel*, Part. I, cap. 66, p. 87, of edition of 1749.
5 *Decad.* I, lib. VI, cap. 16.
6 *A. Memoir of Sebastian Cabot*, pp. 137–261.
7 *Examen Critique*, Sect. 2, p. 222.

1517. *Colophon:*

¶ Impreſſum Mediolani apud Gotardum Ponticum Anno ab ortu || fœliciſſimo Chriſti Ieſu Maximi Imperatoris cœli & terræ || M.D.X.V.II. Franciſcho ſecundo Regni Franchorum ac Mediolani Ducatus ſceptra tenente . . . . .

*** Folio. Title one leaf + one hundred and twenty-eight unnumbered leaves, printed in Roman characters on two columns. Several large plates in the text.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on the recto of biii, the chapter: *Vtrum Imperiũ militantis Ecclesiæ remotissimas insulas magni maris Occeani subiiciet aliquando secundum diuinas litteras.*

Isidorus de Isolanis, an Italian theologian, was born at Milan *circa* 1480, and died in 1550. Argelati[1], however, only says "Annum verò mortis tanti Viri minimè sui servavere; erat tamen inter vivos anno MDXXII." He was a Dominican[2], and the bitter enemy of Luther.

50. *HERRERA (HERNANDO ALONSO DE).*

Diſputatio Aduerſus Ariſtoteles Ariſto || telicoſq; || ſequaces.

[1] *Scriptorum Mediolanensium*, Vol. I, col. 744.

[2] QUETIF et ECHARD, *Script. Ordinis Prædicator.* Vol. II, p. 50.

Colophon: 1517.

Acabose esta obra ẽ salamãca bispera d' || corpꝰ xpi. Año d'l || misterio d'la ẽcarnaciõ d'l hijo d'dios d'mil y || quiẽtos y dies y siete. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + fifty-five unnumbered leaves. Black letter.

(Library of the Depart. of Public Works, Madrid.)

This work "cõpuesta por hernãdalonso de herrera hijo d'lope alõso d'herrera", and dedicated to Cardinal Ximenez, is printed both in Latin and Spanish.

See on the recto of leaf diiij, the following quaint sketch of Peter Martyr:

"Don pedro martir nacido ẽ italia enel nouo repartimiẽto onde esta milã ẽla lombardia . su patria es angleria q̃ algunos llamã heloredia y siestos dizẽ verdad no es tiro fuera de bilãco pẽsar q̃ es la q̃ el plinio llama eporidia q̃ el pueblo romano mãdo edificar creyẽdo se d'los libros de sybilla el es baroñ q̃ ha bisto mucho muy diestro ẽ los estudios d'humãidad q̃ se dizẽ artes liberales y principalmẽte ẽ poesia en q̃ por su muy subido ingenio tiene conoscida desemboltura biuiẽdo ẽ roma a mego del cõde de tẽdilla dõ inigo lopez de mẽdoza embaxador d'nros reyes dõ hernando y dona ysabel se bino ẽ españa creo q̃ le cõbidarõ las mueuas d'la guerra d'granada q̃ entõce se hazia y la grãdeza d'las cosas d'españa a q̃ dexasse su naturaleza por puar nras cosas. ha dado buena cuẽta d'si ẽ hechos

1517 diportãcia ca por su grãd habilidad y despacho ẽ el hablar y generosia de corazõ aũ q̃ era de nacio estraña ala nr̃a nr̃os reyes lo escogerõ pa q̃ al soldã d'egipto fuesse por ẽbaxador sobre vnos negocios grãdes. desq̃ d'alla boluio cõ mucha onra d'spachado todo apedir d'boca ẽcomẽdarõ q̃ escriuiesse la corõica d'las minas d'oro q̃ esta so nr̃os pies y d'sus comarcas q̃ p̃mero fuerõ halladas por xp̃oual colõ ginoues por mãdo d'nr̃os reyes y d'epues por otros no 'an otro mas señalado p̃tonotario ẽ nr̃os tiempos."

Direct reference: ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. I, p. 377.

51. *SABELLICUS* (*M. A.*)

Rapsodie historia || rũ Enneadũ Mar || ci Antonij Coccij || Sabellici Ab orbe cõdito || Pars prima quinque complectens Enneades Pre || missis earundẽ Rectorijs || auctis ⁊ recognitis ab Ascẽ || sio cũ Authoris Epitomis. || Venundatur In Parrhisiorum Academia Ab Io= || anne paruo : Et ipso qui impressit Ascencio. ||

In fine:

. . . ad Idus Februarias. Anni ad || calculum Romanũ. M.D.XVII. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + twenty-eight unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCCLV. Text printed in Roman characters.

(Paris National Library.)

See Ennead X, lib. VIII, recto of leaf CCCXXXIII.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 89.

52. *FRACANZANO DA MONTALBODDO.* 1517.

Paesi nouamente ritrouati per ||
la Nauigatione di Spagna in Calicut. Et da Alber || tutio Vesputio Fiorentino intitulato Mon || do Nouo : Nouamente Impressa. ||

In fine:

¶ Stampata in Venetia per Zorzi de Rusconi milla- || nese : Nel. M. ccccc. xyii. adi. xyiii. Agosto. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + one hundred and twenty-three unnumbered leaves, signature A in four, b to q in eights. On the title-page woodcut of Venice.

(Private Library New York, Marciana and Brera libraries. †)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 90.

53. *FULGOSUS (BAPT.)* 1518.

Baptiste Fulgosi de di= ||
ctis Factisq; memorabilibus collectanea a Camillo Gilli= ||
no latina facta. In que quicquid hystoriarũ a mũ= || **di exordio usq; ad hec tempora scitu** || **dignum inuenitur/ q; dili=** || **gentissime conge=** || **stum est.** || (Woodcut)

¶ Prostant in ædibus Gallioti du Pre Commorantis supra pon || tem Nostræ domine : In intersignio Gallee. Et in se- || cundo pilari palatij Regij. ||

† Judging from a title and table added to an imperfect copy in the Ferrara University Library, there seems to be in existence a facsimile edition.

1518. *In fine:*

. . . . Magiſter Pe || trus Vidoue Parrhiſijs decimo quinto Kalendas Maij, a redēptione chri || ſtiana Milleſimo quingenteſimo decimo octauo īpreſſit. Impenſis ho- || neſti viri Gallioti du Pre bibliopolæ. Commorantis ſupra pōtem noſtræ || dominæ in interſignio gallæe/ & in ſecundo pilari palatij regij. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves with privilege in French on the verso of the last + leaves numbered 1—cccxxxij, mark of Galliot du Pré on the verso of the last, and on the title-page, which is printed in black and red.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on the verso of leaf cclx, the paragraph, ¶ *De Cristophoro Columbo.*

54. *EUSEBIUS CÆSARIENSIS.*

¶ EVSEBII || Cæſaris Epiſcopi Chronicō: quod || Hieronymus preſbyter diuino eius in || genio Latinum facere curauit, & uſq; in || Valētē Cæſarem Romano adiecit elo- || quio. Ad quē & Proſper & Matthæus || Palmerius, & Matthias Palmerius cō- || plura addidere. Quibus demum non || nulla ad hæc vſq; tem- || pora ſubſecuta: || adiecta || ſunt || HENRICVS || STEPHAN[9]. ||

In fine:

In alma Pariſiorum Academia . . . . . Milleſimo || quigēteſimo deci || mo octuauo || Octo- || bris || trigeſima die. ||

*** 4to, Title one leaf + nineteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—175.

(Arsenal Library, Paris.)

See *supra* No. 42.

55. *SCHMAUS (LEONARD).* 1518.

Lucubrati || uncula de morbo Gallico || et cura eius nouiter re- || perta cu ligno Indico || Leonardi Schmaus || Medicine profes || soris. ||

In fine:

¶ In Officina Sigismundi Grin medicine doctoris, at || ꝑ Marci wyrsung Auguste vindelicorum Anno ꝛc. M.D.XVIII. die vero . XVII. Decembris. ||

*** 4to. Title within an engraved border one leaf + five unnumbered leaves. (Paris National Library.)

Fearing with Rosenbaum[1] that the text had been altered in Boerhave's edition and Gruner's continuation of Luisino's work[2], we have diligently examined the originals of all the tracts republished in these two valuable compilations and in Astruc's well-known analysis[3]. Our object was to ascertain in what work could be read the first mention of the *morbus gallicus* as an evil imported from the New World.

If the word "æthiopia", can be construed to mean "les Indes occidentales"[4], then the work of Fulgosus[5], first published in 1507, contains the earliest assertion of this character which we could find. If not, it is in Schmaus' *Lucubratiuncula* that the critic must look for the origin of that absurd tradition[6]. It is in these words (verso of the first, and recto of the second leaves):

. . . . in occidentali India in insula Spagnola nouiter reperta . . . . occidentales Indos per plurimos annos hoc morbo grauiter laborasse medicinamq . . . .

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1 *Hist. de la Syphilis dans l'antiquité,* (translated by Dr. SANTLUS) Bruxelles, 1847, 8vo, p. 11.

2 *Aphrodisiacus,* Lugd. Batav., 1728, fol., Jenæ, 1789. fol.

3 *De morbis venereis lib.* IX, Paris, 1740, 4to.

4 ASTRUC, in BOUDON & JAULT'S anonymous translation, Paris, 1743, 12mo, Vol. I, p. 127.

5 "Quæ pestis (ita enim visa est) primo ex hispania in Italiam allata ad hispanos ex æthiopia breui totum terrarum orbem comprehendit." *de Dictis,* Lib. I, cap. IV.

6 *Dissertat. sur l'origine de la maladie*

1518. The origin of the tradition seems to be that when in consequence of the tract published and so extensively circulated by Ulrich de Hutten[7] in 1519, it was generally believed that guaiacum wood was a specific, which came originally from the New World, physicians jumped at the conclusion that the *morbus gallicus*, so called, must have likewise originated in the West-Indies. Until then all medical writers considered it as an epidemic which first made its appearance in Italy in 1494.

1519.* 56. *ALBERTINI (FRANCIS DE).*

OPVSCVLUM || DE MIRABILIBVS NOVAE || ET VETERIS VRBIS || ROMAE EDITVM || A FRANCISCO || ALBERTI || NO FLO || REN. || ✠ || IN INCLYTA BA || SILAEORVM || VRBE || M. D. XIX. ||

In fine:

. . . Induſtria & impenſa prouidi Vi || ri Thomæ Wolff : Calcographiæ gnari ex || aratum : nuper ex propria Officina || Vrbis Baſileæ : Anno Legis gra || tiæ Milleſimo quingenteſi || mo decimonono. Mẽſis || vo Martij Die uiceſi- || moſecundo : Fi || nit Felici- || ter. || ✠ ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—99 + one leaf with two woodcuts.
(Paris National Library.)

See verso of leaf 98.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 96.

Vénérienne (by A. N. R. SANCHEZ), Paris, 1752, 12mo; *Sur l'apparition de la maladie Vénérienne*, Lisbonne, 1774, 8vo (reply of SANCHEZ to VAN SWIETEN's *Commentaria in Boerhavii Aphorismos*, Lugd. 1772, 4to.)

7 *De Gvaiaci medicina et morbo gallico liber vnus*, Mogunt. Joan. Scheffer, 1519, 4to, 43 ll.

* "Il y a une autre édition des *Paesi nouamente ritrouati*, in-8o, sans date, imprimée vers cette époque [1519], à Venise par Matheo Pagani."

(TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Africaine*, No. 136.)

We have failed to find it.

57. *OVIEDO (GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE).* 1519.

Libro del || muy esforçado y inuencible Cauallero de la Fortuna propria- || mẽte llamado don Claribalte q̃ segũ su verdadera interpretaciõ || quiere dezir don Felix o bienauenturado. Nueuamẽte imprimi || do ꝛ venido a esta lengua castellana : el qual procede por nueuo || ꝛ galan estilo de hablar. ||

In fine:

. . . . el qual se a || cabo en valencia a. xxx. de Ma- || yo por Juan viñao. M. || D. XIX. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf (text begins with a woodcut on the verso) + leaves numbered II—LXXIIII.

(Paris National Library.)

The present is a romance of chivalry written by Gonzalvo Fernandez de Oviedo, which, in the dedicatory epistle to "Don Fernando de Aragon Duque de Calabria", contains an interesting sketch of the author. He relates (on recto of leaf II): **"a vn q̃ despues estãdo yo en la india, postrera ptẽ occidental q̃ al presente se saue dõde fui por veedor de las fundiciones del oro por mãdado ꝛ oficial del catholico rey don Fernãdo el quinto de gloriosa memoria . . . . . ."**

Direct references: { TICKNOR, *History of Spanish Literat.* Vol. II, p. 35.
BRUNET, *Manuel*, art. *Claribalte.*

58. *PTOLEMY—ESSLER—UBELIN.* 1520.*

PTOLE || MAEVS || AVCTVS || RESTITV- TVS. || EMACVLATVS. || CVM TABVLIS || VETERIBVS || AC NOVIS. ||

* *Ein auszug ettlicher Sendbrieff*, in the Munich Royal library is preceded with the words "P. C. D. Nürenberg, 1520, 4to (*B. A. V.* No. 105). The colophon of the copy traducebat."

1520. *Verso of kiij, under a woodcut of two dogs fighting:*

Ioannes Scotus Argentorati || literis excepit. 1520. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 1—54. Forty-six maps, including one: ORBIS TYPVS VNIVERSALIS IVXTA HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM. with coast of the New World; and another: TABVLA TERRE NOVE, neither of which contains the word America.

(Biblioteca Communale, Verona.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 104.

59. *VARTHEMA—DIAS.*

Itinerario de Ludouico de Uar || thema Bolognese ne lo Egypto ne la Su || ria ne la Arabia deserta ⁊ Felice ne la Per || sia : ne la India : ⁊ ne la Ethiopia La fede el || uiuere ⁊ costũi de le ꝑfate ꝓuicie Et al ꝑsen || te agiõtoui alcũe isole nouamẽte ritrouate ||

In fine:

¶ Impresso in Venetia per Zorzi di Rusconi Mi || lanese. Nell anno della Incarnatione del no= || stro Signore Iesu Christo M.D.XX. adi || III de Marzo. Regnando lo incli || to Principe Duca de Venetia. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one hundred and three unnumbered leaves, the last ending with a register and the words: *Tutti sono Quaderni.* On the title-page, which is printed in red and black, woodcut of a savant studying a globe.

(Private Library, New York.)

60. *ANONYMOUS.* 1520.

Littera mãdata della Insula de Cuba de India in laquale se cotiene de le insule Litta Gente et animali nouamente trouate de lanno. M.d.xix. p li Spagnoli.

*** 4to. *Sine loco.* Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves. Text printed in Roman characters.

(Marciana[1], Venice.)

[1] Miscell. 1873, opusc. 14.

1520. The present is an account of Grijalva's expedition to Yucatan. It differs materially from the description of Juan Diaz, as given in the version published at Venice by Mat. Pagan[2] and Zorzi de Rusconi.[3]

It begins thus:

"A di primo, del mese de Magio de questo || pñte anno 1519. Lo Signore Iohãne de grisalua ca || pitanio magiore cõ. 200. fanti & dui nauigli e vno || brigantino se partimo de la insula chiamata Cuba e infra || tre sequeti giorni hauessimo scoperto terra . . ."

and ends in this wise:

"E vn altro di trouão vna carauela cõ victuaglia che mandaua a nui lo signor Dego velasquez loco tenete dela īsula de Cuba credẽdo che hauessemo populato in qualche loco e ne disseno che erano nella ditta insula de cube quatro altri nauigli p venire in nostro soccorso e cosi ne tornamo ala dita īsula de cuba dove fossimo receputi dali nostri nõ tropo voluntiera pche nõ haueuamo cominciato a popular ī vna de questi insule o metteuamo in ordine otto nauigli grossi p dar la volta cõ piu gente a popular in q̃lche bon loco credemo sera la nostra partita a principio del mese de Febraro del anno. M.D.XX. Finis. V. S."

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[2] *B. A. V.*, No. 98. [3] *Supra*, No. 59.

61. *MARGALLO (PEDRO).* 1520.

Phiſices compendium ||

¶ Clementiſſimo in Chriſto

ieſu patri ac illuſtriſſimo do= ||

mino do. Iacobo So. Bracharenſi archiepiſcopo. ac Hiſpaniarum optimo iure patriarche Margalluſ || doctor theologuſ atque inſigniſ collegij diui Bartholomei collega. S. P. D. ||

In fine:

. . . . . 1520 . . . **Uale Sal= || mantice. 14. Iunij. ||**

*** Folio. Leaves numbered I—xxxvj. No separate title-page nor colophon. Text in black letter.

(Biblioteca Colombina, Sevilla.)

This copy bears the following entry in the hand-writing of Fernando Columbus: "Este libro costo . 24 . mrs. en valladolid a . 14 . de deziembre de 1521."

See, on the recto of iiij, the paragraph in which we read:

"**Siue per fluuioſ : ſiue per marea diuerſiſ addenda tamen veteribuſ incognita america a veſputio inuenta que occidentem verſuſ in mappa pingitur in qua armorum inſignia variſ in lociſ depicta ſunt que diuerſaſ regum Hiſpanorum poſſeſſioneſ inſinuant : variaſ mariſ nauigationeſ . . . .**"

Direct references: { ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hisp. Novâ*, II, p. 213.
F. A. DE VARNHAGEN, *Nouvelles recherches*, p. 20.

1520. 62. *MARTYR (PETER).*

Poemata : in quibus supreme ‖ laudes Catholicorũ Re= ‖ gum continentur: ‖ que sunt. ‖ Pluto furens ‖ Janus ‖ Inachus ‖ Equestria ‖ Satyra ‖ Victoria ‖ Conuiuium regium Varia item ad diuersos epigrã ‖ mata lectu sapida ⁊ vtilia . : . ‖ Author Prothonotarius ‖ Petrus martyr Regius ‖ senator ‖ .:. .:. .:. ‖

Colophon:

¶ Castigatum tersum ⁊ ad vnguem emaculatũ No ‖ nas Februarias. Anno a xpi Natali vigessimo ‖ supra quingẽtessimũ ⁊ Millesimum. ‖

*** 4to. Title one leaf + seventy unnumbered leaves. Black Letter.

(Library of the Department of Public Works, Madrid.)

This is a separate reprint of the poems added by Peter Martyr to his first edition of the Decades. It likewise contains the commentary of Antonio de Lebrija. See especially the notes accompanying the poem called *Janus*, on the recto of the fourth leaf after signature E v.

63. *FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.*

Las pragmaticas del reyno ‖ ✠ Recopilaciõ de algũas bu= ‖ las de nuestro muy sancto padre : concedidas en fauor ‖ de la jurisdicion real: . . . . . .

Colophon: 1520.

¶ Fue ympressa la presente obra en la muy noble ꝛ || muy leal ciudad de Seuilla : por Juan varela ympressor de libros Arabose a dos dias del || mes de otubre de mill ꝛ quinientos ꝛ veynte años. ||

*** Folio. Title, with large woodcut of the arms of Spain, one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CXCIJ

(Private Library, Sevilla.)

See on leaf LXXXII, the chapter *Destierro para las yndias.*

Direct reference: PRESCOTT, *Hist. Ferd. and Isabella,* Vol. III, p. 448.

64. *PIGHIUS (ALBERTUS).*

❧ ALBERTVS PIGHI || VS CAMPENSIS, DE RATIONE PASCHA || LIS CELEBRATIONIS, DEQVE RESTI- || TVTIONE ECCLESIASTICI KALEN || DARII AD BEATISSIMVM PA- || TREM LEONEM DECIMVM || PONTIFICEM MA- || XIMVM. ||

*** Folio. *Sine anno aut loco* (*sed Parisiis,* 1520). Title one leaf + leaves numbered I—XXX.

(Munich Royal Library.)

A separate issue of the second part of *B. A. V.* No. 107. The Paris National Library contains a copy which consists in one leaf for the title + leaves numbered II—XXII, which constitute the first part, + thirty-one leaves, like the above, for the second part.

See the passage on verso of leaf XXVIII.

1520. 65. *ANGLIARA (JUAN DE).*

"Viagio ed paese de lisola de loro trouato p Juan de angliara capitanio di re di Spagna cũ tuto il viuer et costumi p^t^. incipit cũ lo ,adiunto del clementissimo et definit de laltra isola caret. *impſioẽ ẽ ĩ 4° et prosa toscana. Costo en ferrara medio quatrin a 4 di de mayo de 1521 . y el ducado val. 378 quatriẽs.*"

We borrow this title from the Ms. Catalogue of the Colombina Library, made by Fernando Columbus himself. The book no longer exists in Seville, and is known at present only through the German translation described in the *B. A. V.* No. 102.

Isola de Oro, is the name which Marco Guazzo gives to Peru, in his chapter on Pizarro.[1]

1521. 66. *LA SALLE (A. DE).*

La salade nouuellemẽt imprimee || Laquelle fait mension de tous les pays du monde Et du pays de la || Sybille auec la Figure pour aller au mont de la belle Sibille Et aussi la figure || de la mer ⁊ de la terre et plusieurs belles remonstrances. ||

In fine:

. . . nouuellemẽt || Imprime en la Rue sainct iacques a lenseigne || de la Rose blanche et fut acheue le dix huy= || tiesme iour de ianuier. ||

[1] See *infra*, No. 123.

*** Folio. *Sine anno* (the privilege is dated January 1521). Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—lxxxiiii. Map. 1521.

(Yemeniz sale.)

See verso of leaf xxxiv.

67. *PADILLA (JUAN DE).*

Los Doce triumfos de los doce apostoles fechos por el Cartujano, profeso en sancta maria de las cuevas en Seuilla. Con licencia.

In fine:

Aqui se acabo el triumfo de sant Matias apostol y postrero de los doce triumfos. Acabose la obra de componer domingo en 14 de febrero de mil ꝛ quinientos diez y ocho años. Dia de sant Valentino martir. Fue empremida en la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Sevilla, por Juan Varela a cinco dias del mes de Otubre, año de nuestro saluador de mil y quinientos y veite un años.

*** Folio. Title with woodcut representing the twelve apostles, one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + sixty-two leaves printed on two columns. Text in black letter.

(Gallardo's Ms. notes.[1])

See in Triumph IX, Chapter 20, the brief reference to "Colon por las ondas jamas navegadas."

[1] Kindly communicated by our the erudite editors of Gallardo's *Ensayo de una Biblioteca Española.* friend M. R. Zarco del Valle, one of

1521. There is an account of this poem in Ticknor, who says that it was printed entire at London, in the year 1843, 4to.

The author is Juan de Padilla, born in 1468, and who died after 1518, since the colophon bears this date. It seems to have been reprinted in 1529. Ticknor quoting Sarmiento[1] says that Juan Padilla rose to important ecclesiastical authority under the crown and in the order of the Carthusians.

Direct references: { ANTONIO, *Biblioth. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. I, p. 751.
TICKNOR, *Hist. Span. Literature*, Vol. I, p. 373.
MENDEZ, *Typogr. Espan.*, p. 193.

1522. 68. *APIANUS (PETRUS).*

"Declaratio et Uſus typi Coſmographici.

Ratisbonne, par Paul Rhol, 1522.

Petite plaquette de 8 feuillets par Apianus, et destinée à accompagner la mappemonde ou planisphère du même Apianus *(terrestris superficiei simulacrum)*.[2] Le frontispice contient la vignette d'un planisphère où l'on voit représenté le nouveau continent comme une île en triangle, sur laquelle on lit = AM =."

69. *IDEM OPUS.*

Sine loco.

We borrow these two titles, *verbatim*, from M. de Varnhagen's *Post face aux trois livraisons sur Amerigo Vespucci*, and regret to be unable to give a fuller description of these two editions. They are mentioned neither in Maittaire nor in Panzer.

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[1] *Memorias*, Sect. 844—847. [2] Probably a description of one of his own globes. Apianus was chiefly known as a skilful globe maker.

70. *ANONYMOUS.*

Newe zeittung. von dem lande. das die Sponier funden haben ym 1 5 21. iare genant Jucatan.

Newe zeittung vō Preußla/vō Kay: Ma: hofe 18 Martze. 1 5 22.

Newe zeyt von des Turcken halben von Offen geschrieben.

1522. *** 4to. *Sine anno aut loco.* Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves. The present woodcut is repeated on the third page; the fifth page contains another woodcut, smaller, representing a town and an island with the inscription "Gross Venedig", which is also repeated on the seventh page[1]. The Berlin copy lacks the two last leaves.

(Royal Library, Berlin.)

"In Augsburg u. Berlin. Murr's Journal, VIII. 6294.

(WELLER.[2])

71. *BREYDENBACH—PASQUAGLIO.*

Le grant voyage de hie- || rusalem diuise en deux || parties. || C Imprime a Paris pour Francois regnault libraire demourant en || lagrant rue sainct Jaques a lymaige sainct Claude.

In fine:

Imprime a Paris pour Frãcois regnault libraire || iure de luniversite de ladicte Ville le. xx^e^. iour de mars || Lan mil cinq cens. XXII. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CC.IX.

(Private Library, New York.)

See *supra* No. 48 and leaf C.XCVIII, for the two letters from Pietro Pasquaglio giving an account of Caspar Cortereal's exploration of the coasts of Labrador. The French text is evidently borrowed from the translation of the Paesi made by Mathurin Du Redouer, and first published at Paris towards the year 1515 by Galliot Du Pré or Jean Trepperel.

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[1] Kindly communicated by Mr. Asher, of Berlin, who intends to republish the plaquette in facsimile.

[2] *Repertorium*, No. 2303. The Augsburg copy, in the City Library, the only one which is complete, has not been catalogued and could not be found.

72. *CORTES (FERNANDO.)*

DE Contreyen vanden Eylanden ende Iantdouwen: gheuondēende Ghecon questeert byden Capiteyn vandē alder Doorluchtichsten Aldermoghensten ende Onuerwinlijcsten Kaerle Ghecozen Roomsch Keysere.

1523. *In fine:*

ℭ Gheprint Tantwerpen bi mi Michiel van || Hoochstraten Int iaer ons heren M.||ccccc. esi xxjjj.|| Cum gratia et priuilegio. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + twenty-nine unnumbered leaves.
(Paris National Library.[1])

73. *IDEM OPUS.*

Recto of Aij (title-page wanting):

En lan M.ccccc.xxij. ou mois daoust || la Tressacree Imperiale et catholique magesté lui estant en || la cite de Palãce en Castille, eust nouuelles des marches ysles || et terreferme occeanes, que lon appelle et nõme vulgairemẽt || les Indes, pource q̃ vne partie dicelles est at confronte enuers les d. indes . . . .

In fine:

ℭ Depuis sont venues a sa magesté nouuel || les de certaiẽs ysles trouueez p les espaignolz plaines despecerie et beau || cop de mines dor, lesq̃lles nouuelles il receupt en ceste ville de vailladolid || le primier doctobre.xv.cent.xxij. || ℭ Finis.|| ℭ Imprime en Anuers par Michiel de Hocstraten.|| ℭ Cum gratia et priuilegio. ||

*** 4to. *Sine anno.* (?) Sixteen unnumbered leaves.
(Private Library, Paris.)

Direct references: TROSS *Catalogue*, 1866, No. 2881.

This work, of which there is only one copy known, was discovered in Belgium in 1866. It is not a translation of the *Cartas de Relacion*, but an account made out of the first two Cartas, probably after a Spanish original yet to be found. Both of these Flemish and French versions present the same account, and were published

[1] Reserve, O. ✠ B. 1392.

by Michiel Hillen de Hoestraten, in Antwerp, probably at the same time, although one is printed in Roman, and the other in Gothic characters. 1523.

74. *ALBERTINIS (FR. DE).*

DE ROMA || PRISCA ET || NOVA VARII || AVCTORES || PROVT INSE || QVENTI PA || GELLA CER || NERE EST. ||

In fine:

Romæ ex Aedibus Iacobi Mazochii Ro. Achademiæ || bibliopolæ Año Domini. M.D.XXIII. || Decimo Kal' Februarias. Pontificatus || Sanctiſſimi Dñi || Adriani Anno Secundo. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CXII + seventy-two unnumbered leaves. Printer's mark on the verso of the last.

(Genoa University Library.)

See leaf LXXX for the passage:

"In nouo mundo Albericus Veſpulcius *(sic)* Flo. miſſus a fideliſſimo Rege Portugal. Poſtremo uero a Catholico Hyſpaniarũ Rege primus adiuenit nouas inſulas & loca incognita : ut in eius libello Graphice apparet in Epiſtola eius de nouo mundo ad Laurentium Iuniorem de medicis."

75. *BERGOMAS (JAC. PHIL.)* 1524.*

Supplementum || Supplementi || de le chroniche vulgare || Nouamẽte dal venerãdo padre frate Iaco || bo Philippo del ordine heremitano primo || auctor aggiontoui ⁊ emẽdato. Et p. France || sco. L. Fiorentino vulgarizato : ⁊ historiato. ||

* We have seen in Tross' bookstore an edition of Apianus' *Cosmographia*, Landshut, 1524 (*B. A. V.* No. 127) which presents some dif-

1524. *In fine:*

¶ Finiſſe il Supplemento de le Croniche Vulgarizato & Hyſtoriato con la gion || ta per inſino del anno . 1524 . del meſe di Octobrio. Impreſſo in Venetia || per Ioãne Franciſcho & Ioanne Antonio Fratelli di Ruſconi. || Regnante lo Inclyto Principe Andrea Griti. Nel an || no del Signore . 1524 . del meſe di Nouẽbrio. ||

*** Folio. Title with woodcut of St. George and the Dragon one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCCLXVI.

(Private Library, New York.

A new issue of *B. A. V.* No. 128, with a different title-page.

See verso of leaf CCCXLIII.

1525. 76. *ARIAS DE AVILA (P.)*

¶ LETTERE DI PIETRO ARIas || Capitano Generale della conqui || ſta del paeſe del Mar Occeano || Scripte alla Maeſta Ceſarea || dalla Cipta di Panama del || le coſe Vltimamente || scoperte nel Mar Me || ridiano decto el Mar || Sur MDXXV.

*** 16mo. *Sine anno aut loco* (Venice?). Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves. Woodcut on the title-page.

(British Museum.)

This letter is in verse.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 132.

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ferences. The title is entirely printed in red and followed by one unnumbered leaf for the dedication to the Archbishop of Salzburg, which ends with the words: *Kalendas Februarias;* then are two unnumbered leaves for *Summa,* + one hundred and four unnumbered pages for text + three unnumbered leaves beginning with the word *Appendix,* and ending thus: "¶ Libri de Geographicis principii Finis.||Perfecto, trinoq*ue* deo laudes|| ingentes. Anno humane||salutis. 1524."|| It contains a revolving diagram.

77. *FOSSETIER (JULIEN).* 1525.

Fossetier de la glorieuse victoire diuinemēt || obtenue deuant Pauie, par Lempereur Char || les quint de ce nom. Des isles et lieus q̄ il posses || se en aphricque Chant royal a la loēge dycellui.

*** 8vo. *Sine anno aut loco* (*sed* Antwerp 1525?) eight unnumbered leaves. On the recto of the first, woodcut of the arms of Charles V, and on the verso of the last, a large escutcheon of the city of Antwerp. (Private Library, Paris.)

See on the recto of the fifth leaf:

Pas plus oultre domine en toute aphricque
Tes gens vont plusieurs isles happet
Serue obey Iocathan ne replicque

. . . . . .

Pas plus oultre tiene est la rice ophir
Isle nommee espaignole a present

. . . . . .

Pas plus oultre sieus Cristofle coulon
Ciel de tes nefz qui iusque aux antipodes
Est paruenu . . . . . .

This poem is by Julien Fossetier, born at Ath in Belgium, about the year 1452. He held the office of librarian ("iudiciaire") of the Emperor Charles V.[1]

"Je Julien Fossetier, prebstre indigne,
Qui en Henault ay en Dath origene
Auchier de quattre vingz ans et plus."[2]

[1] PAQUOT, *Mémoires*, 12mo, Vol. VIII, p. 383.

[2] In 1532, the year when the *Conseil de volentier morir*, from which we borrow these lines, was printed at Antwerp by Martin Lempereur.

1525. The present has been reprinted on vellum by Tross in black letter, only twenty copies printed.

78. *PTOLEMY—REGIOMONTE—ANGELO.*

CLAVDI PTO || LEMEI GEO || GRAPHICAE || ENARRATIONIS || LIB̃RI OCTO || BILIBALDO PIRCKEYM || HERO INTERPRETE || Annotationes IOANNIS DE REGIO MONTE || in errores commiſſos a || IACOBO ANGELO || in translatione ſua. ||

Verso of Q. VIII.

Argentoragi, Iohannes Grieningerus, communibus || Iohannis Koberger impenſis excudebat. || Anno a Chriſti Natiuitate M.D.xxv. Tertio Kal'. Apriles. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + eighty-one numbered leaves + fourteen unnumbered leaves + thirty-four unnumbered leaves for index. Forty-nine double maps; one of which bears the title of ORBIS . TYPVS . VNIVERSALIS . IVXTA . HYDROGRAPHORVM . TRADITIONEM EXACTISSIME . DEPICTA . 1522. L. F. (*i. e.* Laurent Frisius) with the word AMERICA. There is another map, with text on the recto: OCEANI OCCIDẼTALIS, SEV TERRE NOVE.

(Ambrosian Library.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 136.

1526. 79. *PETRARCA—GARANTA.*

CHRONI ||

CA DELLE VITE || DE PONTEFICI ET || Imperatori Romani compoſta: || per . M. Franceſco Petrar || cha alla quale ſono ſta || te aggiũte q̃lle che || da tempi del || Petrarcha || ĩſino al || la eta noſtra mãcauano. ||

In fine: 1526.

Stampata in Vinegia per Gregorio di Grego- || rii, Nel anno . M.D.xxvi. Del || mese de Setembre. ||

*** Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—120 + two leaves.
(Paris National Library.)

The Preface is by N. Garanta. See recto of leaf 116.

Direct reference: GAMBA, *Testi*, No. 640.

80. *MESSIE (P. DE).*

LES || DIVERSES || LECONS DE || PIERRE MESSIE. || Gentil-homme de || Seuile || *MISES DE CASTILLAN EN* || *François, par Claude Gruget Parisien.* || AVEC SEPT DIALOGVES DE || l'Autheur, dont les quatre derniers ont || esté de nouueau traduits en ceste || quatriesme Edition. || *Ensemble quatre Tables, deux de Chapitres,* & *les autres des principales matières y traictées.* || Reueu de nouueau en ceste derniere Edition. || A LION, || Par CLAVDE MICHEL. || M.D.xxvi. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + two unnumbered leaves for *Epitre* + five unnumbered leaves for the first table + pages 1—1032 + seven unnumbered leaves.
(Paris National Library.)

See in the *Dialogue du Soleil,* on page 854, the long passage commencing thus:

"Pour ce que l'vn des nauires que mena auec luy Magalanes pour descouurir les espiceries, par le commandement de l'Empereur, tournoya toute la Terre. Car entrant par ce destroit, qui a pris de luy le nom de Magalanes . . . . ."

1526. 81. *IDEM OPUS.*

A ROVEN, || DE L'IMPRIMERIE, || DE IEAN ROGER, ruë Mars-Parlus. || M.D.XXVI. ||

*** 4to. Exactly like the above, with the exception of the imprint. (Paris National Library.)

These two books are unquestionably dated "M.D.XXVI," and this is the reason why we place them under this date, but it must be a mistake of the printer:

"Pedro Mexia, the chronicler, wrote a Silva, or Miscellany, divided in later editions, into six books, and subdivided into a multitude of separate essays, historical and moral, declaring it to be the first work of the kind in Spanish.

To this, which may be regarded as an imitation of Macrobius or of Athenæus, and which was printed in 1544, were added, in 1548, six didactic dialogues."

(TICKNOR.[1])

See *infra* a description of Spanish editions of 1540, 1542, 1543 and 1547.

82. *MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA.*

Commentarii rerum urbanorum libri XXXVIII. cum Oeconomico Xenophontis. Paris apud Jod. Badium, 1526, folio. (FABRICIUS.[2])

1527. 83. *FRIES (LAURENT.)*

Uslegung der mercar || then oder Cartha Marina Darin || man sehen mag, wo einer der wellt sey, vnd wo || ein yetlich Landt, Wasser vnd Stadt || gelegen ist. Das alles in dem || büchlin zu finden. ||

[1] *History of Spanish Literature,* Vol. II, page 11.

[2] *Biblioth. Latin. Med.* Vol. VI, page 142.

1527.

In fine:

Getruckt zu Straßburg von || Johannes Grieninger, vnd || vollendet vff Sant Erasi || mus tag. Im Jar. || 1.5.2.7. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + twenty-five unnumbered leaves; eleven woodcuts. Map. On the title-page woodcut of the double-headed escutcheon.

(Munich Royal Library.)

See Chapt. I. (**Von Amerika ein teil davon hie beschrieben**), and the large double leaf map: TABVLA PRIMA NAVIGATIONIS ALOISII CADAMVSTI MEDERAM. INS. VERSVS, with the following inscription on the West:

"**Das isz die erst vßfart vnd furē nůwe land zefůnden die and'n werdē im grosern bůch angezeigt. Vñ vō diser insel portus. furē sie lisboa zū.**" And below: "**S. Crucis.**"

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima No. 141.

84. *FERNEL (JEAN).*

❧ IOANNIS FER- || NELII AMBIANATIS MO || nalosphærium, partibus constans || quatuor..... || PARISIIS || In ædibus Simonis Colinæi || 1526. ||

In fine:

EXCVDEBAT SIMON COLINÆVS ANNO VIR- || GINEI PARTVS M.D.XXVII. NONIS MARTII. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—36.

(Nice City Library.)

1527. This work contains only a few unimportant lines in the versified address to the reader by Jehan Le Lieur, on the recto of aiii:

"Plaudat Americæ gens aſpera : plaudat & Indus,
Plaudat &c. &c."

To this Jean Fernel, a celebrated physician, born at Clermont in 1497 or Montdidier in 1485,[1] and who died at Paris in 1558, do we owe the first exact measurement of the earth's surface.[2]

85. *FERNEL (JEAN).*

❧ IOANNIS FER- || NELII AMBIANATIS COSMO || theoria, libros duos complexa. || Prior, mũdi totius & formam & com || poſitionem : eius ſubinde partium (quæ elementa & cæleſtia ſunt cor- || pora) ſitus & magnitudines : orbiũ || tandem motus quoſuis ſolerter re- || ferat. || Poſterior, ex motibus, ſiderũ loca & || paſſiones diſquirit : interſperſis do- || cumentis haud pœnitendũ aditum || ad aſtronomicas tabulas ſuppeditã || tibus. Hæcq; ſeiunctim tandem ex || pedite præbet Planethodium. || Cuiq; capiti, perbreuia, demon || ſtrationum loco, adiecta ſunt || ſcholia. || PARISIIS || In ædibus Simonis Colinæi. || 1527. ||

In fine:

EXCVDEBAT SIMON COLINAEVS PARISIIS AN- || no CHRISTI, cælorum & ſiderum conditoris || M.D.XXVII. ad Calendas || Februarij. ||

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[1] DAIRE, *Histoire de Mont Didier*, 1765, 12mo.

[2] LALANDE, *Mémoires de l'Acad. des Sciences*, 1787, 4to, p. 216.

*** Folio. Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—46. The title is within an elegantly engraved border. 1527.

(Private Library, New York.)

See in the address to John III. of Portugal the passage commencing:

En & quarta mundi portio, quam noſtri Americam dixerunt . . . .

86. *FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.* 1528.*

Under a large escutcheon of Spain:

Las pramaticas del Reyno. ‖ ¶ Recopilacion de algunas bulas del summo pontifice : concedidas en fauor de la jurisdiciõ Real : cõ todas las pramaticas : ⁊ algunas Leyes del reyno : hechas para la buena gouernaciõ ⁊ guarda de la ‖ justicia : ⁊ muchas Pramaticas ⁊ Leyes

* PEDRO DE GANTE. *Epistola ad Provincialem Flandriæ de rebus ad fidem Christianam in Novo orbe pertinentibus. Antuerpiæ,* 1528, 8vo.

We copy this title from Señor D. Francisco Gonzales Vera's abridgment of the fifth book of fray Gerónimo de Mendieta's *Historia Eclesiastica Indiana.* In the *Revista de España* (Vol. III, No. 11, p. 387) it is given as a work printed at Antwerp; but on page 384 it is stated that "se imprimió en Bruselas el año 1528." We apprehend that this Antwerp or Brussels edition is apocryphal. Pedro de Gante's above mentioned epistle is doubtless the same which is to be found in the Chronicle of Amandus Zierixcensis (*B. A. V.* No. 186), where it is dated "Anno Domini 1529. Mensis junij die vícesima septima."

We entertain the same doubt concerning the *Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana en lengua Mexicana,* ascribed to Pedro de Gante by Dr. Ramon, who (*Boletin de la Societ. Mexic. de Geografia,* Vol. x, p. 378) gives this work as having been printed also at Antwerp in 1528.

1528. añadidas que hasta aqui no fueron || Impressas : en especial estan añadidas las leyes de Madrid ⁊ de los Arãzeles || ⁊ de los paños ⁊ lanas ⁊ capitulo de corregidores ⁊ leyes de Toro ⁊ leyes de || la hermandad : y tabla de todo lo contenido en este libro nueuamẽte Impressa || vista ⁊ corrigida ⁊ por orden de Leyes puesta. En Alcala de Henares en casa || de Miguel de Eguya. 1528. ||

, Fol. Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCXXVIII. Black Letter.

(Library of the Depart. of Public Works, Madrid.)

See on the verso of leaf XCIII the law which granted privileges to criminals who accepted to go to the New World.

87. *FRACANZIO—DU REDOUER.*

Sensuyt le nouue || au Monde ⁊ Na || uigations. Faictes par Emeric || de vespuce Florentin, des pays ⁊ isles, nou || uellement trouuez, au parauant a nos incon || gneuz. || Tant en lethiope ꝗ arrabie, Calichut || Et aultres plusieurs regiõs estrãges. Trãs || late de ytalie en langue francoyse, par Ma- || thurin du redouer licencie es loix. xxj. ||

1528.

C On les vend a Paris en la rue neufue nostre Dame a lensei- || gne sainct Jehan baptiste par Denis ianot. ||

In fine:

C Cy finist le liure intitule le nouueau Monde ⁊ nauigaci- || tions *(sic)* de Almeric de vespuce : des nauigations faictes par || le roy de Portugal es pays des mores et autres regions ⁊ || diuers pays. Imprime nouuellement a Paris. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—LXXXVIII. On the title-page which is printed in black and red, woodcut of a Zodiac.

(Private Library, London.)

This rare edition was first seen at the Audenet, then at the Nodier, and finally at the Yemeniz sale.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 146.

88. *APIANUS (PETR.)*

COSMOGRAPHI- || CVS LIBER PETRI APIANI MA || thematici, ſtudioſe correctus, ac erroribus || vindicatus per Gemmam || Phryſium || Væneunt Antuerpiæ in ædibus Rolandi Bollært. ||

In fine:

Excuſum Antuerpiæ impenſis Rolandi Bollaert. Typis || Ioannis Graphei, Anno à Chriſto nato || M.D.XXIX. menſe Febr. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered III—LV + one unnumbered leaf; printer's mark on the verso. On the title-page woodcut of a mounted sphere.

(Paris Arsenal Library.)

See leaf XXXIIII.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 148.

1529. 89. *MARCO POLO—R. F. DE SANTAELLA.*

Libro del famoso Marco Polo, veneciano, de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales; conviene saber, en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia y Tartaria: é Del Poderio del Gran-Can y otros Reyes. Con otro Tratado de Micer Pogio, Florentino, ꝛ trata de las mismas tierras ꝛ islas.

In fine:

La presente obra del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano, que fué traducida fielmente de lengua veneciana en castellano por el reverendo Señor maestre Rodrigo, arcediano de Reina y canónigo en la iglesia de Sevilla. Fué impresa y corregida de nuevo en la muy constante y leal cibdad de Logroño, en casa de Miguel de Eguia á trece de Junio de mil ꝛ quinientos y xx ꝛ nueve.

*** Folio. Title within an engraved border one leaf + three leaves for Epistle dedicatory and table + thirty-two leaves printed on two columns. Black Letter.

See in the introduction the dissertation commencing thus:

"Porque muchos vulgares, é aun hombres de mas suerte, piensan que Antilla, ó estas islas nuevamente halladas, por mandado de nuestros muy católicos Rey D. Fernando e Reina Doña Isabel,

son en las Indias, son engañados por el nombre que les pusieron de Indias. E porque en la Española se halla oro, algunos han osado decir que es Tarsis e Ophin e Cethin, donde en tiempo de Salomon se traia oro a Jerusalem." 1529.

This passage may have prompted Caspar de Barros to write his celebrated dissertation "*de Orphyra regione.*"

This seems to be the third edition. Navarrete, from whom we borrow the above description, mentions one printed at Sevilla by Juan Varela, 1518, 4to, and Panzer, on the authority of Vogt, describes another, given by Juan Cromberger at Sevilla, in 1520, folio.

Rodrigo Fernandez de Santaella, the translator of the above, was a native of Carmona, in Andaluzia. He died in 1509, after having been confessor to the Catholic Kings and Archbishop of Saragossa.

Direct references: NAVARRETE, *Bibliot. Maritima*, Vol. II, p. 668.
GALLARDO, *Ensayo*, Vol. II, col. 1064.
BRUNET, *Manuel*, Vol. III, col. 1406.

90. *FRIES* (*LAURENT*). 1530.

Underweisung || vnd vszlegunge || Der Cartha Marina oder die mer || cartē, darin man sehen mag, wa einer in d' welt sy, vnd wa ein ytlich || land, wasser vnd stet ligē, als in de büchlin angezögt so in d' chartē zu sehen. ||

In fine:

Gedruckt zu Straßburg von || Johannes Grieninger vnd || vollendt vff Sant Jorgē || abent. Im iar M.D. || XXX. ||

1530. *** Folio. Title one leaf + twenty-one unnumbered leaves. On the title-page woodcut of cannibals as in the *Ptolemy* of 1522.

(Vienna University Library.)

See chapter I. *Von dem nüen . . .*

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 151.

91. *FRACASTOR (HIERON.)*

HIERONYMI FRACASTORII || SYPHILIS || SIVE MORBVS || GALLICVS || *Veronæ,* MDXXX *menſe Auguſto.* || *Non ſine Priuilegio, mulctáq; pecuniaria, & excõ-* || *municationis poena : pro ut in Priuilegijs continetur.* ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + thirty-five unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

"Dicatum est Petro Bembo Leoni X. Pontifici Maximo tunc a Secretis, ideoque scriptum ante annum 1521, quo Leo X fato functus est, sed quod editum non novi ante annum 1530, quo Veronæ excusum est."

(ASTRUC.[1])

Jerome Fracastor, a physician, astrologist, and the greatest Latin poet of his time, was born, mouthless,[2]

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[1] *De Morbis Venereis,* Paris, 1740, 4to, p. 644.

[2] J. C. SCALIGER, *Aræ Fracastoreæ.*

at Verona in 1483,[3] and died August 6th 1553. Although celebrated as a cosmographer, and the great friend of Ramusio whom he supplied with the materials for the latter's collection of voyages, we failed to find any work written by him on the subject of Cosmography.[4] 1530.

The present beautiful poem teems with allusions to the New World:

Dic Dea, quæ cauſæ nobis poſt ſæcula tanta
Inſolitam peperēre luem? num tempore ab illo
Vecta mari occiduo, noſtrum peruenit in orbem:
Ex quo lecta manus ſoluens de littore Ibero
Auſa fretum tentare, vagiq̃ incognita ponti eſt
Aequora & orbe alio poſitas perquirere terras?
Illic nañq̃ ferunt æterna labe per omnes
Id morbi regnare urbes [!] paſſimq̃ uagari
Perpetuo cœli uitio, atque ignoſcere paucis

. . . . . .

Oceano tamen in magno ſub ſole cadente,
Quà miſera inventum nuper gens accolit orbem,
Paſſim oritur, nullisque locis non cognita vulgò eſt.
(Lib. I.)

Oceano in magno, ardenti ſub ſydere Cancri,
Sol ubi ſe nobis media iam nocte recondit,
Hac ignota tenus, tractu iacet inſula longo:
Hiſpanum gens inuentrix cognomine dixit:
Linquitur incerto fluitans Anthylia ponto,
Atque Hagia, atque alta Ammerie, execrataq̃ tellus
Cannibalum, & ripa Gyane nemoroſa uirenti.

. . . . . .

3 GHILINI, *Teatro d'Huomini Lett.* Vol. I, p. 119.

4 We could only find his reply to Ramusio's theory on the inundations of the Nile. (*Raccolta*, Vol. I, p. 264).

1530. Itur ad Ammericen ſylua in Catheſide Nympham,
Cultricem nemorum Ammericen: qua maxima luco
Interpres Diuum reſponſa canebat ab alto.

(Lib. III.)

92. *GEMMA PHRYSIUS.*

GEMMA PHRY- || SIVS DE PRINCIPIIS ASTRONO- || *miæ & Coſmographiæ, Deq⁹ vſv Globi ab eodem* || *editi. Item de Orbis diuiſione, & inſu-* || *lis, rebuſq⁹ nuper inuentis.* || *(Woodcut)* ¶ *Væneunt cum Globis Louanii apud Seruatium Zaffenum, &* || *Antuerpiæ apud Gregorium Bontium ſub ſcuto Baſilienſi.* ||

In fine:

IOAN GRAPHEVS || typis excudebat Anno || M.D.xxx. || menſe octob. ||

*** 4to. Title-page one leaf + forty-one unnumbered leaves, fine woodcut on the verso of the last. On the title-page woodcut of a mounted globe.

(Ste Geneviève Library, Paris.)

See chapt. XXIX. *De inſulis nup. inuentis*, and chapt. XXX. *de America.*

93. *MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA.*

COMMENTARIORVM || VRBANORVM || RAPHAELIS VOLATERRANI, OCTO || & triginta libri, accuratius quam antehac excuſi, cum || duplici eorundem indice ſecundum || Tomos collecti. || Item Oeconomicus Xenophontis, ab eodem latio donatus. || BASILEAE, IN OFFICINA FROBE- || NIANA, ANNO M.D.xxx. ||

In fine: 1530.

BASILEAE, IN OFFICINA FROBENIANA, PER HIERONYMVM || FROBENIVM, IOANNEM HERVAGIVM, ET NICOLAVM || EPISCOPIVM, ANNO M.D.XXX. MENSE AVG. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + nineteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—468.

(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of leaf 139, in the chapter *Loca nuper reperta*, the passage commencing thus:

"Huius itaq; laudis æmuli nautæ Hiſpani, qui ſub Ferdinandi regis auſpicijs agunt, duce Chriſtophoro Columbo, anno Mccccxcvi *(sic)* à Gadibus ſoluentes ad Dccc. milliaria inter Zephyrum."

94. *FRACASTOR (HIERON.)* 1531.

HIERONYMI FRACA- || STORII SYPHILIS, SIVE || MORBVS GALLICVS. || PARISIIS || *Apud Ludouicum Cyaneum, è regione* || *Collegij Cameracenſis.* || 1531. ||

*** 16mo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—25.

(Paris National Library.)

95. *IDEM OPUS.*

HIERONYMI FRACASTORII || SYPHILIS, || SIVE MORBVS GALLICVS. || *Romæ,* M.D.XXXI. *menſe Septembri* || *Non ſine Priuilegio, mulctáq; pecuniaria, & excommu* || *nicationis pœna, prout in Priuilegijs continetur.* ||

1531. *In fine:*

℄ IMPRESSVM ROMAE || *apud Antonium Bladum* || *Asulanum.* || ❧

*** 4to. Title one leaf + nine unnumbered leaves + one leaf for *emendanda.*

(Private Library, New York.)

96. *PARMENTIER AND CRIGNON.*

❧ DESCRIPTION || NOVVELLE DES MERVEILLES || de ce mõde, & de la dignite de lhomme, com-||posee en rithme francoyse en maniere de ex-||hortation, par Ian parmentier, faisant sa || derniere nauigation, auec Raoul son frere, en lisle Tapro- || bane, aultrement || dicte Sama || tra. ||

Item vn champ royal specialement cõpose par ma- || niere de paraphrase sur loraison dominicale. || Item plusieurs chãps royaulx par ledit Ian || Parmentier soubz termes astronomiques & geogra || phiques & maritimes, a lhonneur de la tresheureu- || se vierge Marie mere de Dieu. || Item Moralite treselegante || composee par le susdit || Ian Parmentier, a dix personnaiges, a lhonneur de || lassumption de la vierge Marie. || Deploration sur la mort desditz Parmentiers com- || posee par Pierre crignon, compaignon desditz Par- || mentiers en ladicte nauigation. ||

In fine:

Imprime a paris, en la rue de Sorbonne. Le || Septiesme iour de Ianuier. Lan || de grace Mil. D. || XXXI. || ❧ ||

, 4to. Title one leaf + two leaves for prologue + forty-five unnumbered leaves. On the title-page the mark of Morrhy des Champs.[1] 1531.

(Paris National Library.[2])

See in the prologue, the passage:

"Comme ainsi soit q̃ Jan ⁊ Raoul dictz parmentiers freres bourgoys ⁊ marchantz de la ville de dieppe hõmes de bon esprit ⁊ profundz en la sciẽce de astrologie ⁊ Cosmographie aagez lun de trẽtecinq ⁊ laultre de trẽte ans eussẽt en lan mil. D.xxix. entrepring la nauigatiõ des Indes doriẽt ⁊ pring la charge p cõtract ⁊ acord faict auec noble hõme Jan ango grenetier ⁊ biscõte de Dieppe . . . . . cest le premier frãcoys qui a entrepris a estre pillotte pour mener a la terre amerique : quõ dict le bresil . . . . ."

Read also on the thirtieth leaf the *Epitaphivm Ioannis Parmentierii, qvi in Samothracia perijt, per Gerhardvm Morhium Campensem.*

If we follow Desmarquetz,[3] Jean or Jan Parmentier was born at Dieppe in 1480, as this author states that he died in 1529 at the age of 49, but as Crignon says positively in the present work that he died in 1529, aged 35, we must give the date of 1494 as that of his birth. Raoul Parmentier who died in the same year was born in 1499.

Jean Parmentier, who visited the Northern coast of America soon after Verrezano and before Cartier, is believed to be[4] the hero of the well-known anonymous

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[1] A mermaid with the motto *Nocet empta dolore voluptas*, cf. BRUNET, III, 177.

[2] Y. 4369.

[3] *Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe*, Paris, 1785, 12mo, Vol. I, p. 111.

[4] ESTANCELIN, *Recherches sur les Voyages des navigateurs normands*; Paris, 1832, 8vo.

1531. *Discorso sopra la Nuova Francia*, first written in 1539, and published in Italian by Ramusio.[5] The French original, which may have been printed, is now lost, but the log book of Jean Parmentier's last voyage has been found and printed by M. Estancelin. He is said to have made one of the first complete mappemondes.[6]

As to Pierre Crignon he was a provincial poet and savant, who is chiefly known as the editor of some of Parmentier's poetical effusions, and the object of a controversy in regard to the variation of the compass from the true meridian, which he was erroneously supposed to have first noticed in 1554.[7]

Direct references: PARFAICT, *Hist. du Théâtre françois*, Paris, 1745—49, 12mo, Vol. III, p. 134.
GUERIN, *Les navigateurs français*, Paris, 1847, 8vo., p. 121.
BRUNET, *Manuel*, Vol. IV, col. 379.

1532. 97. *MARTIN DE VALENCIA.*

¶ Passio gloriosi martyris beati patris fratris Andree de Spoleto ordinis minorũ regularis observãtie p catholice fideiue ritate passi in Affrica civitate Fez. Anno dñi M.D.xxxij *(Woodcut of a saint kneeling.)*

In fine:

¶ Impressum Tholose expensis honesti viri Johannis barril mercatoris Tholose. ¶ Laus deo.

*** 4to. Title, within an engraved border, one leaf + three unnumbered leaves; 35 lines to a full page, signature Aii on the second leaf.

The present work contains an account of the martyrdom suffered by Espoleto written by an unknown author

5 *Discorso d'un gran capitano di mare francese del luoco di Dieppa.* Raccolta, Vol. III.

6 DESMARQUETZ, Vol. II, page 10.

7 DELISLE, *Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences* anno 1710.

1532.

from the letters sent by the martyr's companion, Fernando de Menesses; the letter addressed to Matthias Weynssen by Martin de Valencia, Mexico, June 12th 1531; and probably Bishop Zummaraga's epistle concerning the progress of the Catholic faith among the natives of New Spain. The entire work was afterwards translated into Spanish and added to the Portuguese monk Alonso de Isla or Ilha's[1] *Thesoro de Virtudes* (*B. A. V.* No. 244).

These Mexican epistles have also been printed together with the Cologne edition of the *Cortez* in Latin (*B. A. V.* No. 168), the *Chronicle* of Amandus Zierixcensis (*B. A. V.* No. 186), the *Novus Orbis* of 1555, and, in German, in the *Botschafft* edited by Stöckel of Dresden in 1533 (*B. A. V.* No. 177.)

Direct reference: *Catalogue of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge,* London, 31st July 1871, No. 1489.

98. *IDEM OPUS (?)*

BERNAL (*Jehan* de). Lettres envoyees au chapitre general des freres mineurs de la reguliere obseruance, celebre . . . en la cite de Tholoſe . . . lan mil.D.xxxij . . . touchant les affaires des Indes et parties orientalles. nouuellement translatees de latin en francoys . . joincte a icelles vne salutaire exhortation a tous bons et loyaulx chrestiens vtile et profitable *(Tholoſe, par Jean Barril, vers 1532).*

*** 4to. Ten leaves, Black letter. On the verso of the last, two monograms, one of which is Jean Barril's.

(BRUNET.[2])

Apparently a translation into French of the above No. 97.

[1] Antonio, *Bibl. Hisp. Nova.* I, p. 31. [2] *Manuel,* I, col. 793.

1532. 99. *MARTIN DE VALENCIA.*

"El Lutero de las almas de Kuketan *(sic)* y Nueva España 1532, folio."

(ALCEDO.[1])

Neither Wadding nor Rapine mention this work.

1533. 100. *APIANUS (PETRUS).*

♣ COSMO ♣ ||

GRAPHIAE INTRODVCTIO,|| *cum quibusdam Geometriæ ac Astro || nomiæ principiis ad eam || rem necessarijs* || MDXXXIII. ||

In fine:

Venetijs per Jo. Antonium & Fratres de Sabio. || *Sumptu et requisitione D. Melchioris* || *Sessa. Anno Domini* || MDXXXIII. || *Mense Julio.* ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—31. On the title-page woodcut of a sphere. On the last leaf woodcut of a cat holding a mouse.

(Genoa University Library.)

101. *MARINEUS (LUCIUS).*

L. MARINEI SI- || CVLI REGII HISTORIOGRAPHI || *opus de rebus* HISPANIAE *Memorabiliū-* || *bus modo castigatum atq9 Cæsareae maie*|| *statis iussu in lucem æditum.* ||

¶ Cum priuilegio Cęsareo. ||

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[1] *Bibliotheca Americana, Ms.*

In fine:

1533.

Impreſ- || ſum Compluti per Michaelum de Eguia, Abſolutūq || eſt menſe Maij. Anno ab orbe redempto. || MD. xxxiii. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + leaves numbered i—cxxviij. The title-page is within a border.

(Paris National Library.)

See the verso of leaf cvi.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima No. 181.

102. *ZUMARRAGA (JUAN DE).*

VNIVERSIS

ET SINGVLIS. R. P. AC FRATRIBVS IN CHRI || *ſto Jeſu Domino noſtro ſincere dilectis ordinum Mendican-* || *tiū, et præſertim ordinis Prædicatorij et minoritarū, re* || *gularis obſeruantiæ: Frater Joānes de Çumarraga,* || *profeſſino Minorita Epiſcopus Tenuxtitlam* || *Mexici* . . . . .

In fine:

. . . Ex Maioreti oppido kl'. Januarij M.D.XXXIII.

*** 4to. Four unnumbered leaves without marks of any kind, entirely printed in italics.

(Colombina, Seville.)

The present plaquette contains the following annotation in the handwriting of Fernando Columbus:

"Eſte libro me dio el mesmo autor en Valladolid a. 25. de agoſto de 1536."

In the original documents relating to the erection of the Bishopric of Mexico, all signed and sealed, which

1533. are now in the library of S. L. M. Barlow, esq., in New York, we find a certificate signed by "Ioanes de çumarraga epũs mexicanesi", and authenticated by "Christoval de Cabrera apostolico N°.", dated Mexico September 6th 1535, which, with the date of Fernando Columbus' note, implies a voyage of Zumarraga to Spain immediately after the establishment of the Bishopric.

1534. 103. *GLAREANUS (H. L.)*

HENRICI || GLAREANI HELVETII, || POETAE LAVREATI DE || *geographia Liber unus ab ipso* || *authore iam tertio re-* || *cognitvs.* ||

In fine:

Venetijs apud Ioan. Ant. de Nicolinis de Sabio || *Sumptu & requisitione D. Melchioris Sessæ. An* || *no Domini M.D. XXXIIII.* || *Mense Augusto.* ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 1—46. On the title-page woodcut of a cat holding a mouse.

(Padua University Library.)

See recto of leaf 45.

104. *VADIANUS (JOACH.)*

EPITOME || TRIVM TERRAE PAR || TIVM, ASIAE, AFRICAE ET EV || *ropæ compendiariam locorum descriptionem conti* || *nens præcipue autem quorum in Actis Lucas,* || *passim autem Euangelistæ &* || *Apostoli meminere* || CVM ADDITO IN FINE ELENCHO || *regionum urbium, omnium insularum, quorum No-* || *uo testamento fit mentio, quo expeditius pius Lector* || *quoe uelit, inuenire queat.* || PER IOACHIM VADIA- || NVM MEDICVM. ||

TIGVRI *apud Christophorum Froschoue* || *rum An.* M.D.XXXIIII.|| 1534.

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + pages numbered 562 + six unnumbered leaves.

(Paris, St. Genevieve Library.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, page 464.

105. *PETRARCA AND GARANTA.*

CHRONICA || DELE VITE DE PONTE || FICI ET IMPERADORI RO- || *mani Composti per. M. Francesco Pe-* || *trarcha allaquale sono state aggiunte* || *q̃lle che da tẽpi del Petrarcha infino alla eta nostra* || *mancauano.* ||

In fine:

ℭ *Stampata in Vinegia per Marchio Sessa. Nel* || *anno* M.D.XXXIIII. *Adi XV.* || *Del Mese di Marzo.* ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + one hundred and nineteen numbered leaves + two unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

See the recto of leaf 116, under the year MCCCC LXXXXIIII.

106. *APIANUS (PETRUS).*

COSMOGRAPHI- || CVS LIBER PETRI APIANI MA- || thematici, iam denuo integritati restitutus || per Gemmam Phrysium. || Item eiusdem Gemmæ Phrysii Libellus de Locorum de- || scribendorum ratione, & de eorum distantijs in- || ueniendis, nunq̃ ante hac visus. || *(Woodcut)* || Væneũt Antuerpię sub scuto Basiliensi p Gregoriũ Bontiũ. ||

1534. *In fine:*

Ioan. Grapheus typis excudebat Antuerpiæ || Anno. M.D.xxxiiii. || menſe Febr. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered III—LXVI; woodcut on the title and on the verso of the last leaf. No large map, but globes with the word *America* inscribed, on verso of fol. II and recto of XXXII.
(Bibliotheca Franzonana, Genoa.)

See the chapter *De America*, on leaf XXXIIII.

107. *BORDONE (BENEDICT.)*

LIBRO DI BENE- || DETTO BORDONE || Nel qual ſi ragiona de tutte l'Iſole del mon- || do con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, || hiſtorie, fauole, & modi del loro ui || uere, & in qua'l parte del ma || re ſtanno, & in qual pa || rallello & clima || giacciono. || ❧ || CON IL BREVE DI PAPA || Leone. Et gratia & priuilegio della || Illuſtriſſima Signoria com' || in quelli appare. || ✠ M.D.XXVIII. ||

In fine:

¶ Impreſſo in Vinegia per Nicolo d' Ariſtotile, detto Zoppino, nel meſe di Giu || gno, del. M.D.xxxiiii. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves containing three double maps + seventy-four numbered leaves.
(Maisonneuve sale, No. 181.)

The present gives exactly the edition of 1528 (*B. A. V.* No. 145) as far as the verso of leaf LXXIII; then begins the COPIA DELLE LETTERE DEL PREFETTO DELLA INDIA LA NOVA SPAGNA DETTA ALLA

CESAREA MAESTA RESCRITTE (of which there is a separate edition in-4to, in the *B. A. V.* No. 193), followed by the colophon of the edition of 1534 (*B. A. V.* No. 187). 1534.

It seems to be an issue made out of the remaining copies of the *Isolario* of 1528, to which two leaves were added in 1534.

108. *ANONYMOUS.*

Copey etlicher brieff || so auß Hiſpania kummē || ſeindt, anzaygent die eygenſchafft des, || Newen Lands, ſo newlich von Kay. || May. Armadi auß dem newen Mōr gefunden iſt worden, || durch die hiſpanier. || M.D.XXXV. || 1535.

In fine:

Solche zeyttung iſt auß || hyſpaniſcher Sprach, in die Frantzoſiſche getranſſer || tirt worden, darnach in Nyderlendiſch vnd hoch= || teutſch Sprach. Diſe zway ſchyff hat ein glaubwūr || diger Mann mit nammen Mayſter Adolff Kay= || May. Secretari in Syſpania abladen ſehen. ||

*** 4to. *Sine loco.* Four unnumbered leaves, verso of the last blank. No signatures. Water mark, flower within a ring.
(Private Library, New York.)

It begins in these words:

Item es iſt vor etlichen Jaren, durch Kay. May. beuelch auß gefaren auß Hiſpania, ein Hiſpaniſcher Her Franciſco de Pyſaria . . .

1535. We failed to find the editions in Spanish, French, and Flemish mentioned in the colophon. The text of the several Italian plaquettes relating to the expeditions of Pizarro, mentioned in the *B. A. V.*, differ from this altogether.

109. *PIZARRO (FRANCISCO).*
Lettere di Pizarro.

*** Small 8vo. Title (composed of several lines, arranged in the form of a triangle), one leaf + three unnumbered leaves, all printed in Italics. The plaquette begins with a list of the treasures sent to Spain by Pizarro, from Cuzco towards the year 1534.

This curious and extremely rare plaquette was discovered about twenty years ago in a heap of forsaken prints and manuscripts which had been sold as waste paper at the castle of Kirchberg, near Ulm, in Bavaria.[1] Great was the surprise and regret of German scholars when they found that these apparently worthless documents were nothing else than the archives of the celebrated Fugger family, which it was too late to redeem and preserve.[2]

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[1] It found its way into the market owing to a peculiar circumstance. At the celebrated sale of the duplicates of the Munich Royal Library, made by Mr. Fidelis Butsch, at Augsburg in 1858, this enterprising bookseller wishing to conciliate his fellow bibliopoles, several of whom regretted to return to their distant home without having secured a German *Columbus* or a *Cosmographiæ introductio*, proposed a scheme for the distribution of several mysterious prizes by chance. The book, which in his absence was allotted to Mr. Edwin Tross, was the above. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Boone. We regret to say that notwithstanding arduous researches, our London correspondent has not yet succeeded in discovering the precious volume, and we must, therefore, present our readers with an incomplete title and description.

[2] When Raymond Fugger purchased in 1525 the county and Castle of Kirchberg, which the family only held as a pledge, he formed an extensive library, to which was added a mass of documents relating to his connections and ancestors. After a series of gifts, sales and depredations, what had escaped the ravages of time, found its way into the waste-basket only a quarter of a century ago. Prince Fugger-Babenhausen purchased a certain quantity by the

Sprung from a poor weaver[3] towards the year 1440, the Fuggers became the richest[4] and one of the most honoured families in Europe during several centuries. Chiefly noted as the favorite bankers of the German Emperors and of Charles V of Spain, whom they helped to crown,[5] they had in Venice, in Seville, and in every important sea port, branches of their great Augsburg house, and traded not only in coins and ingots, but in spice and silks. They had extensive fleets which carried as far as the Indian seas and the Pacific Ocean, the pennon with the golden roebuck on a field of azure.[6] 1535.

The friends and protectors of Martin Furtenbach[7] and of Petrus Apianus, of Erasmus[8] and of Henry Estienne,[9] of Titian[10] and Wallenstein,[11] there is scarcely a Fugger,

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pound, large files were secured by the City Library of Augsburg, others were saved from destruction by enlightened booksellers, one of whom, the publisher of the present volume, was so fortunate as to secure ten documents of importance for the early history of America. We notice among them: *Nuwe aylandt*, a letter dated Lisbon, March 14th, 1522, signed "Johan von Schury" (?). *Ayn capittel nuwer Zyttung ausz Antilles*, Nov. 1522. A long account in German and Spanish of the expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro against Blasco Nuñez de Vela; a letter dated *aus dem Welser-land* (Venezuela) and giving an account of the beheading of Felipe de Hutten, Juan de Villegas, Sebastian de Almarca and Pedro de Cisneros; a letter written by Luys Marques to Christopher Payser in Sevilla, dated "*Tierra Firme*", Sept. 25th 1547 &c. &c. Cf. Catalogue of Tross for 1870, I, No. 376.

3 Jacob I.

4 "Rico como un Fucar" is still a saying in Spain. There is a legend that when Charles V once honoured them with staying at their house, Anthony Fugger threw into the fireplace of the monarch's room, a fagot of cinnamon, which he lighted with a bill for 800000 Florins, that the Emperor had subscribed a few years before.

5 The Fuggers advanced the money for the election at the Diet in 1518.

6 These were the arms of the family granted by Frederick III, in 1452; but in 1473, Frederick IV, authorized Ulrich Fugger and his brothers to add two lilies and two horns.

7 The globe made by Furtenbach for Raymond Fugger is still preserved in the Vienna Imperial library, which possesses an entire library once the property of a Fugger.

8 Erasmus frequently received aid and presents from Raymond and Anthony.

9 Stephanus once lived in the house of Ulrich II. On the title-page of the *Themistius* of 1562, and of some other books, we even read *Huldrici Fuggeri Typographus*.

10 Anthony II caused Titian to come to Augsburg in 1548, and paid him 3000 crowns for several paintings.

11 Otto Henry, the chief of the Gloette league, distinguished himself while fighting under the orders of that renowned chief.

1535. whose life, either as a benefactor of humanity,[12] an enlightened trader,[13] a patriot,[14] a warrior[15] or a scholar,[16] does not deserve a special mention. But we have only to call the attention of the reader to their efforts as bold and enterprising merchants, whom traditions represent as having furnished the necessary funds for several expeditions to the New World, and who were among the first traders to the West-Indies and Peru.

Unfortunately the documents which could enable the historian to write the early annals of American commerce, and show the paramount influence of the merchants of Augsburg, have been scattered. Still, there can be found among the Archives of the latter city, a great many unpublished letters, instructions, accounts, and several charters, which, when classified and placed within the reach of the student, will throw a new light upon the commercial relations, which, not only the Fuggers, but the Welsers and perhaps the Brothers Haro of Antwerp, carried on so extensively with the New World, frequently under the protection of Portugal.

For the present we can only give a short letter from Conrad Peutinger, addressed to Hölzl, the secretary of the Emperor Maximilian, under the extremely early date of January 13th 1504.

It is as follows:

Meines schwehers Brief wollen auch vertigen, dan di Schiff zu Portengall schier gen India faren werden, vnd vns Augspurgern ains grosz Lob ist, als für

[12] Jacob II, with his two brothers Ulrich and George, built at Augsburg the *Fuggerei*, almost the model of our modern *Cités ouvrières*, and the *Holzhaus*, an hospital for strangers. Anthony II afterwards endowed the Waltenhausen hospital.

[13] Andrew, "der reiche Fugger", and Jacob II, who managed the branch at Venice.

[14] Andrew, son of George, who forgetting the unjust treatment he had received at the hands of his countrymen, reconciled the city of Augsburg with Charles V in 1547.

[15] Francis, and Otto Henry, the friend of Tilly and Spinola.

[16] Marcus, who translated into German the History of Nicephorus Calixt, and Baronius.

die Ersten Deutschen, die India suechen vnd Kn. Maj. zu eren hab ich in die Brief gesetzt, wie er als der erst römisch Kunig die schicke, dan solchs von kainem röm. Kn. vor nie geschehen ist, mocht auch woll leiden das in briefen stund, das anwalt des Kunigs von Portugall in India, die teutschen kn. Mt. zugehörig, den indianischen Kunigen von wegen seiner Kn. Mt. angezeiget, ꝛc. Werdt meinem Schweher zu willen das er die Brieff an Portugall vnd Frankreich bald hab, dan es thut not. 1535.

Mr. Edwin Tross, to whom we are indebted for this curious document, is inclined to think that the word "*India*", must be taken in the sense of the East-Indies, and the above epistle does not belong therefore to the subject before us; but this gentleman assures us that it belonged to a file of Welser documents, which contained also conclusive proofs of trading expeditions to America, undertaken by these rich Augsburg merchants, as early as 1507. The reader is aware that Charles V, by way of retribution for large sums of money, which he had borrowed from the Welsers, bestowed upon them the province of Venezuela, to be held as an hereditary fief from the crown of Castile. They were still in possession as late as the year 1555.

110. *FLAMINIUS (J. R.)* 1536.

IO. ANTONII FLA || MINII FOROCORNELIENSIS EPISTO || *la ad Paulum III. Pont. Max. initio Pontificatus.* || EIVSDEM BELLI RECENTIS APHRICANI || *Descriptio ad Ampliss. P. Antonium* || *Puccium Sanctorum Qua-* || *tuor Cardinalem.* || EIVSDEM DE QVIBVSDAM MEMORABI- || *libus noui Orbis nuper ad nos transmissis* || *ad eundem.* || EIVSDEM CONFLICTVS ILLE PANNONI || *cus cum Turcis, in quo Pannoniæ rex* || *interijt.* ||

1536. *In fine:*

¶ *Bononiæ apud Vincentiũ Bonardum* || *Carmen & Marcũ Antoniũ* || *Carpen* || *ſocios, Anno Salutis. M.D.XXXVI.* || *Menſis Martij.* ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + nineteen unnumbered leaves. Text in italics. (Bologna University Library.)

The Epistle, which contains an account of *Sanct. Crucis* and *Nicharagua*, begins on the recto of Dij.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, No. 216.
LECLERC, *Bibl. Americana*, No. 573.

III. *FRACASTOR (HIERON.)*

HIERONYMI FRA || CASTORII SYPHILIS, || SIVE MORBVS || GALLICVS. || BASILEAE || 1536. ||

*** 16mo. Title one leaf + twenty-seven unnumbered leaves. On the title-page, mark of Bebelius with the palm tree. (Paris National Library.)

1537. 112. *GARCES (JULIAN).*

"D. F. Ivlian Garces, Dominico. Obiſpo primero de Tlaxcala. Sobre la capacidad de los Indios, al Papa Paulo III. en Latin. IMPR. 1537." (PINELO.[1])

This is probably the well-known: *Epistola ad SS. D. N. Paulum III. pontificem maximum in gratiam Indorum.* Pr. Quæ circa novellam gregem &c. Hanc edidit Padilla citatus a pag. 132 ad 138, quam & Hispane reddidit ibidem. Pius etiam P. II lib. 4 ad 1519."[2]

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[1] *Epitome*, p. 112. A propos; why do we give the name of "Pinelo" to ANTONIO DE LEON? Nowhere does he call himself Pinelo. We have since ascertained from a Ms. in the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid, the heretofore unknown date of his death. He died July 25th, 1660.

[2] ECHARD, *Scriptor. ord. Predic.* Vol. II, p. 131. See the *Carta que*

1537.

Many consider Bartholomew de Las Casas as the only philanthropist who ever endeavoured to meliorate the condition of the Indians[3], but there were many others, whose efforts, however fruitless, should redound to their credit. Julian Garces, Francis of Vittoria[4], Diego de Avendaño[5], Alonzo de Noreña[6], and first of all, Queen Isabella herself[7], deserve to be remembered in connection with constant endeavours to prevent the horrible cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on that unfortunate race.

113. *ANONYMOUS.*

"Coſmographiæ introductio. fig. e. b. (.... quarta pars ab Americo Veſputio ſagacis ingenii viro, inventa eſt.) 12mo. Venetijs 1537."

(ASHER.[1])

114. *AMANDUS DE Z. & P. DE GANTE.*

"Chronica compendioſiſſima ab O. C. ad a. 1534. Antuerp. apud Cocum. 1537. 12mo.

(POTTHAST.[2])

See *B. A. V.* No. 186.

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el Illmõ. y Rmõ. Sr. D. Fr. Julian Garcès, de el Orden de Predicadores, primer Obispo de Tlascála, escribió á la Santidad de Paulo III, in Lorenzana, *Concilium Mexicanum*, Vol. I, p. 16.

3 "There is no trace of Las Casas taking an active part in denouncing the oppressions of the Spaniards earlier than 1510, when he combined his efforts with those of the Dominican missionaries lately arrived from St. Domingo in the same good work." PRESCOTT, *Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. II, p. 498, n. While in Madrid we enquired why the Academy of History did not publish Las Casas' *Historia de las Indias* and the *Apologia*, the original Ms. of which we had the pleasure of examining. The reply was that they intended to add a series of notes and extracts from other contemporaneous authors, which would cause the Bishop of Chiapas to appear in a new light altogether.

4 *De Indis et Jure Belli*, in *Theologicæ Relectiones*, Salamanca, 1565, 8vo.

5 *Thesaurus Indicus, seu generalis instructor regimine conscientiæ in iis quæ ad Indias spectant.* Antwerp, 1668, fol.

6 GALLARDO, *Ensayo*, Vol. I, col. 399.

7 See her will, in DORMER, *Discursos varios*, p. 381.

1 *Catalogue* LXXXV, No. 175.

2 *Bibliot Histor. Medii Aevi*, on the authority of WIND, *Bibliot. der Nederland. geschied.* p. 134.

1537. 115. *GLAREANUS (H. L.)*

Henrici Glareani Helvetii, poetæ Laureati, de Geographia Liber Unus.

Venetiæ ——— 1537.

*** 4to. ———

(Padoua University Library.)

116. *FERRI (ALPH.)*

ALFONSI FERRI || Neapolitani artium & medicinæ Doctoris || DE LIGNI SANCTI MULTIPLICI || MEDICINA || ET VINI EXHIBITIONE || CUM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO. ||

In fine:

ℭ Impreſſum Romæ, apud Antonium || Bladum Aſculanum, In Campo || Floræ || M.D.XXXVII. || ♣ ||

*** 4to. Title (containing a woodcut of the arms of Paul III) one leaf + fifty-seven unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

"Medico di Papa Paulo III. Lettore della Chirurgia ne' studij di Nap. nel 1574."

(Toppi.[1])

See the recto of the first, and verso of the third leaf.

117. *NUNEZ (PERO).*

Tratado da Sphera com a Theorica do Sol e da Lua. E ho primeiro liuro da Geographia de Claudio Ptolomeu Alexãdrino. Tirados nouamente de latim em lingoagem pello Doutor Pero Nunes Cosmographo del Rey dõ João ho terceyro deste nome nosso senhor. E acrecẽtados de muitas annotações e figuras perque mays facilmente se podem entender. Item dous tratados q̃ o mesmo Doutor

[1] *Biblioteca Neapolit.* p. 9.

fez ſobre a carta de marcar. Em oſ quaeſ ſe declarão todaſ aſ principaeſ diuidaſ da nauegação. Cõ aſ tauoaſ do mouimento da altura aſſi ao meyo dia : como noſ outroſ tempoſ. Com preuilegio Real. 1537.

In fine:

Acabouſe de emprimir a preſente obra na muyto nobre e leal cidade de Lixboa per Germão Galharde imprimidor. Ao primeiro dia do meſ de Dezembro. De 1537 Annoſ.

*** Folio, ninety unnumbered leaves. Black Letter.
(Biblioteca National, Lisbon.)

We borrow this title from the *Diccionario bibliographico Portuguez* of Mr. J. F. da Silva.[1]

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 222.

118. *ANONYMOUS.* 1538.

Copia di una lettera di Sybilia venuta al Signor Don Lope Imbaſciadore Ceſareo in Venetia.

*** 8vo (for shape). *Sine anno aut loco.* Two unnumbered leaves in all. The first contains on the recto a beautifully ornamented border within which is the double-headed eagle escutcheon, with the inscription beneath a globe IN OMNEM TERRAM EXIVIT CÆSARIS FAMA ET ‖ FINIS ORBIS, and below: SVB VMBRA ‖ ALARVM TVAR.[2] On the verso a kind of zodiac. (Magliabechiana Library, Florence. 3)

The text, which begins on the recto of the second leaf, is as follows:

Nella nave del Lamaccio habitante in Sybilia, che parti da San Domenico della iſola Spagnuola alì dua del meſe di nobembre M.D.xxxvij. ⁊ ariuo

[1] Vol. VI. p. 439. [2] See our frontispice. [3] Zorzi Mss.

1538. a Sibilia adi viij di febraro M.D.xxxviij. sono venute molte lettere ⁊ passaggieri di diverse parti delle indie : ⁊ tra le altre cose che di la mandano per aviso a sua maesta ⁊ a questa casa della contrattatione : dicono che il Maliscalco don Diego di Almagro con la armata ⁊ gente che meno a discoprire nel mare del Sur sene era tornato alla citta di Cuzco infin del mese passato ⁊ che lui ⁊ tutta la sua gente che meno seco tornorono con buona sanita et non mancorno seno solo sei huomini di tutti quegli che haveva menati seco : perche il paese che trovo era molto salutifero ⁊ di buono aria : ⁊ de buone acque : ⁊ di buoni biveri. E che havẽdo lasciati li navili i parte che li parse che resta vano sicuri entro ꝑ il paese dentro molte giornate di modo che si trovo in piu di ccc leghe dentro del Cuzco : ⁊ arrivo a una provincia che si chiama Viniguara : la quale e grandissimamente ricca di oro : ⁊ dicano che in quella e tanto argento che si fo poca stima di esso. Et scoperto questo paese tanto buono ⁊ ricco : ⁊ veduto tutta la maniera ⁊ qualita del paese : determino di tornarsene al Cuzco con tutta sua gente. Et vennono tanto bene provisti di oro di quel viaggio solo che in arrivãdo al Cuzco feciono partitione : ⁊ cavato fuora il quinto di sua maesta : tocco di parte a ciascuno huomo quaranta mila pesi doro ⁊ i principali pigliorno la loro parte per portione. E cosa icredibile ḡllo che dicano che essi hanno. Et gia fra loro hãno in poco prezzo tutto loro ⁊ richezza del Peru : perche dicano che quello che hã trovato in detta provincia di Viniguara e molto piu senza comparatione. Et di questo oro ⁊ di quello che prima teneva in Cuzco Fernando Pizcarro : ⁊ di quello

che era venuto del Peru al porto di panama speramo 1538.
che per tutto il mese di marzo o con poco piu tardanza
verra a Sibilia gran quantita nella armata di sua
maesta che meno alle indie Blasco Nugnez vela : ⁊ in
quella che meno il capitano perea insieme con la
compagnia de gli altri navili di mercatanti che stavano
per venire dalle indie in sua conserva. Et si debbe
tenere in grande estimatione questa nuova tanto grande :
⁊ e da rendersi molte gratie a Iddio per essa perche
nella buona fortuna del nostro Cesare si scuoprano
ogni giorno tanti paesi ⁊ terre nuove : delle quali sua
maesta riceve tanto innumerabili ricchezze ⁊ servitio :
in accrescimento de suoi reami : et utilita de sudditi suoi.
Et con questo si faranno sempre gli effeti che sua maesta
desidera in accrescimento della christiana republica ⁊
destrutione de turchi ⁊ di tutti li suoi aderenti. Et
si crede che venuta che sia ditta armata cō lo oro
sopradetto sara bisogno provedere di nuova gente per
finire di conquistare pacificamente tutta la detta nuova
provincia di Liniguara. Et p finire di pacificare li
popoli della provincia del Cuzco che si erano rebellati :
Ben che gia stavano molto pacifichi : ⁊ li capi prin-
cipali della rebellione restano prigioni : ⁊ di alcuni si
e fatto giustitia.

Dico che per lo aviso delle lettere del Cuzco : ⁊ di
altre parti che sono venute con questa nave si tiene
per certo che il detto don Diego di Almagro fece fare
uno navilio da remo a maniera di galeota molto buono
nel mar del Sur : ⁊ in quello navilio fece caricare
grandissima quantita di oro per sua maiesta ⁊ lo mādo
cō assai marinari : ⁊ gente di buon governo accio che
circundassono tutto quel mare spiaggia : ⁊ venissino a

1538. uſcir alla nuova Galizia che e una delle provincie della nuova ſpagna: accio che dila con ogni diligentia ſi paſſaſſe il detto oro a gli altri navili: ſi mandaſſe a queſta citta di Sibilia. la quantita dell oro che dicano che porta il detto navilio e tanta che io non ardiſco ſcriuere: accio che non ſia tenuta coſa fabuloſa: Iddio voglia farlo preſto condurre a ſalvamento: che ſara tanto che baſtera alla Ceſarea maeſta a recare a proſpero fine tutta la guerra de ſuoi nimici.

Data in Sibilia a di viij di Febraio M.D.xxxviij.

119. *RITHAYMER (GEORGE).*

GEORGII RITHAYMERI DE OR || BIS TERRARVM SITV COM || pendium, ad Hieronymum Vueyrer || Præpoſitum Reycherspergenſem. || Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium, || anno M.D.xxxviii. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + two unnumbered leaves + one leaf for a woodcut of a sphere + one hundred and eleven pages. (Private Library, New York.)

See the chapter: *De Terris et insulis nuper repertis.*

"Scripsit Viennæ." (Vossius.[1])

120. *GLAREANUS (H. L.)*

HENRICI || GLAREANI HELVETII || POETAE LAVREATI DE || GEOGRAPHIA LIBER VNVS AB || ipſo authore iam tertio || recognitvs. || Venetiis. ||

In fine:

Venetijs apud Ioan. Ant. de Nicolinis de Sabio. Sum || ptu uero & requiſitione D. Melchioris Seſſæ. || Anno Domini MDXXXVIII. || Menſe Auguſto. ||

[1] *De Mathesi*, page 149.

1539.

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + thirty-nine leaves.
(Kindly communicated by Señor SANCHO of Madrid.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 225.

121. *IDEM OPUS.*

HENRICI GLA‖REANI HELVETII, POETAE LAV-‖REATI DE GEOGRAPHIA LIBER‖VNVS, AB IPSO AVTHORE‖IAM NOVISSIME RE-‖COGNITVS.‖APVD FRIBVRGVM BRIS-‖GOIAE, AN. M.D.XXXIX.‖

In fine:

APVD FRIBVRGVM BRISGOICVM.‖ANNO. M.D.XXXIX.‖EXCVDEBAT IOANNES FABER‖EMMEVS IVLIACENSIS.‖

*** 4to. Title one leaf + thirty-four numbered pages. On the title-page, woodcut of a gordian knot.
(Private Library, New York.)

122. *DIAZ DE YSLA (RUY).*

Tractado cõtra el mal‖serpentino: que vulgarmen‖te en España es llamado‖bubas q̃ fue ordenado‖en el ospital (*sic*) de todos‖los santos, d' Lisbo‖na: fecho por ruy diaz de ysla.‖

Colophon:

Fue impresso en la‖muy noble ꝛ muy leal ciudad de Se‖uilla en casa de Domi‖nico de‖Robertis impressor de li‖bros. Acabose a ve‖ynte y siete de‖setiẽbre año‖d. M. d.‖XXXjx.‖

1539. *** Folio. Title (engraved) one leaf + fifty-three numbered leaves. Woodcuts. Black letter.

(Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.)

See the following passage in the chapter

Del origen ꝛ naſcimiento deſte morbo ſerpẽtino dela ꝟſla eſpañola.

La ꝗl fue aparecida ꝛ viſta en Eſpaña : en el año del ſeñor de mil ꝛ quatrociẽtoꝭ ꝟ nouenta ꝟ treꝭ añoꝭ en la ciudad de Barcelona : la qual ciudad fue ificionada ꝛ por conſiguiente toda la europa ꝟ el uniuerſo de todaꝭ laꝭ parteꝭ ſabidaꝭ ꝛ comunicableꝭ : el qual mal tuuo ſu origẽ ꝛ naſciniẽto de ſiempre enla ꝟſla que agora eꝭ nõbrada eſpañola : ſegũ que por muꝟ larga ꝛ cierta eſperiẽcia ſe ꝗa ꝗallado. E como eſta ꝟſla fue deſcubierta ꝟ ꝗallada por el almirante don ꝓuual Colon, al preſente teniẽdo platica ꝛ communicaciõ cõ la gente d'lla. E como el de ſu propria calidad ſea contagioſo facilmente ſe le apego : ꝛ luego fue viſta en la propria armada. E como fueſſe dolencia nunca por loꝭ eſpañoleꝭ viſta ni conoſcida aunq̃ ſentia doloreꝭ ꝟ otroꝭ ẽfetoꝭ de la dicha enfermedad imponiã lo aloꝭ trabajoꝭ d'la mar, o a otraꝭ cauſaꝭ ſegum q̃ a cada uno leꝭ parecia. Y al tiempo q̃ el almirãte don ꝓuual colon llego a Eſpaña eſtauã loꝭ reꝟeꝭ catholicoꝭ ẽla ciudad de barcelona . . . . .

See on Ruy Diaz de Isla the articles published by Drs. Brehm[1] and Gaskoin.[2]

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[1] *Verhandl. der Kais. Leopold. Carol. Akad. der Naturforscher*, Bonn, 1866. 4to.
[2] *Medical Times*, for 1867.

123. *CRISTOBAL CABRERA.*

Cristophorus Cabrera Burgensis ad lectorem sacri baptisimi ministrũ: Bicolon Icastichon.

Si paucis pnosse cupis: uenerãde sacerdos:
Ut baptizari quilibet Indus habet:
Quæ pp̃ ꝺbẽt ceu parua elemẽta doceri:
Quicqd adultus iners scire tenetur itẽ:
Quaeqꝫ sient pscis pr̃ib̃ sancita: p orbem
Ut foret ad ritũ tinet̃ adultus aqua:
Ut ne ꝺspiciat (fors) tã sublime Charisma
Indulus ignarus terqꝫ quaterqꝫ miser:
Hũc mãib̃ vsa: tere: plege: dilige librum:
Nil miñ obscurũ: nil magis est nitidum.
Siplicit̃ docteqꝫ ꝺdit modo Vasc̃ acut̃
Addo Quiroga mẽ psul abunde pius.

Imprimiose este Manual de Adultos en la grã ciudad ꝺ Mexico por mãdado ꝺ los Reuerẽdissimos Señores Obispos ꝺ la nueua España y a sus expẽsas: en casa ꝺ Juã Cromberger. Año ꝺl nacimiẽto ꝺ nuestro señor Jesu Christo ꝺ mill y quiniẽtos y quarẽta. A. xiij. dias ꝺl mes ꝺ Deziẽbre.

1540. The present is the first book printed in America; unfortunately we possess only the last two leaves. The recto of the first leaf contains a series of verses, of which the above is a facsimile, to which must be added the following lines that the lack of space prevented us from reproducing on the same page:

Sigula ꝑpēdeꝰ nihil ide regrere poſſiꝰ:
Si placet) oē legaꝰ ordine diſpoſitum.
Ne videare (caue) ſacriꝰ ignauuꝰ abuti:
Siꝰ decet aduigilāꝰ: mittito deſidiam.
Nēpe bonū nihil ūq̄z fecerit oſcitabūduꝰ.
Difficile eſt pulchrū: dictitat Antiqtaꝰ.
Sed ſatʒ ē: qd me remoratʒ pluriḃ⁹: ‘ingꝰ.
Sit ſatʒ: ⁊ faciaꝰ quod precor: atqz uale.

The verso is in thirty-two lines, giving the most part of a table of errata beginning thus:

Errata quae parū attēto obrepſere Typographo: tā ea quae || doctū lectorē offendere poterāt: ꝗ etiam quae ineruditū atq || moroſum. Adeo ſunt illa quidem minutula. ||

The recto of the other leaf contains twenty-two lines, the first seventeen of which are a continuation of the table of errata, and the rest comprises the above colophon. The verso is blank. We could detect no traces of signature, pagination or water mark.

The first erratum is as follows: 1540.

En la segunda faz d' la primera hoja en el rēglō . xij . donde dize quinto deste nōbre : ha de dezir . v . deste nōbre nuestro Señor.

From which we infer that the work commenced on the recto of the title-page with a dedication to Charles V of Spain.

The last erratum refers to "la hoja xxxvj." As the table shows an erratum for almost every page, if the list ends with the thirty-sixth leaf, the probability is that the work was composed of thirty-eight leaves, the last two for the parts above described. From the fact that the four pages still in existence seem to belong to a leaf simply folded in two, we suppose that the text and title formed nine signatures, a—i, all in fours. The first three lines of Cabrera's verses are printed in red.

Until within a few years, these valuable fragments formed part of a volume, bound in vellum, and preserved in the Biblioteca Provincial of Toledo, under the mark of "3—35—4." These few leaves, known under the supposed title of the book, viz. *Manual de Adultos*, suddenly disappeared from Toledo, but were found a couple of years ago, by its present owner, the erudite Señor don Pasqual de Gayangos, on a book stall in London. But this time, these two precious leaves were bound by themselves in boards, with some blank paper, and the addition of a large engraved book plate, representing what seems to us the arms of the Duke of Sussex, with the motto: *Si deus pro nobis . quis . contra nos.*, and the following mark: IX. E. d. 21.

As to the writer of the above poetical effusion, he was apostolical notary, in Mexico, and certified as such, as early as September 1535, the document relating to the establishment of the bishopric of that city, the original of which is now preserved in the library of Saml. L. M. Barlow, Esq, in the city of New York.

1540. We describe infra, under the dates of 1548 and 1549, two works of Cabrera, where he speaks of his experience in New Spain.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, No. 232.
{ *Apuntes para una Historia de la Imprenta en America.*[1]

124. *GUAZZO (MARCO).*

HISTORIE DI TVT- || TE LE COSE DEGNE DI MEMORIA || QVAL DEL ANNO. M.D.XXIIII. SINO A' || questo presente sono occorse nella Italia, nella Prouenza, nella Fran || za, nella Piccardia, nella Fiandra, nella Normandia, nel regno di Cã || pagna, nel regno d'Artois, nella Inghilterra, nella Spagna, nel || la Barbaria, nella Elemagna, nella Vngaria, nella Boemia, nella Pannonia, nella Germania, nella Dalmatia, nella || Macedonia, nella Grecia, nella Morea, nella Turchia, || nella Persia, nella India, & altri luoghi, cosi per || terra come per mare, col nome di molto huo || mini scientiati. Opera Noua & no- || uamente con la sua Ta- || uola stampata. || Con gratie & Priuilegii || IN VENETIA. M.D.XL. ||

In fine:

In Venetia per Nicolo d'Aristotele detto il Zoppino. Con || licenza del auttore. Nel anno del Nostro Signore. || M.D.XL. *A* [illegible]. VIII. di Aprile.

[1] Translation into Spanish, with the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, additions and fac simile, of the It is now in course of publication at chapter commencing on page 356 of Madrid, 8vo.

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + six unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—225. 1540.

(Munich Royal Library.)

We suppose that, like the edition of 1545, the present contains the chapter *Isola de Oro*, which is a history of Pizarro.

125. *ANONYMOUS.*

Doctrina cristia- || na : en que en suma se cõtiene todo lo ꝑnci- || pal ꝯ necessario q̃ el cristiano deue saber ꝯ obrar ꝯ es verda || dero cathecismo pa los adultos q̃ se han d' baptizar : ꝯ pa los || nuenos baptizados necessario ꝯ saludable documento : ꝯ lo q̃ || mas cõuiene predicar ꝯ dar a entẽder alos indios : sin otras co- || sas q̃ no tienẽ necessidad de saber. Impressa ẽ Mexico por || mandado d'l Reuerẽdissimo señor Dõ fray Juã Çumarra || ga : primer obpo de Mexico : Del cõseio de su Magestad. ec. ||

In fine:

Laus deo || A gloria ꝯ alabãça de dios nr̃o senor ꝯ || de su bendita madre fue impresa esta doctrina cathoica en || mexico por mãdado del reuerẽdissimo señor don fray Juã çu || marraga : primero obispo dela misma ciudad : pa utilidad co- || mun : especial delos indios : porque por ella sean cathetiza || dos los q̃ se ouierẽ de baptizar : ꝯ enseñados los baptizados. ||

*** 4to. *Sine anno.* Title one leaf + seventy-five leaves divided into fifty-two chapters.

(Biblioteca provincial, Toledo.)

This curious edition contains no particular mark which could enable us to determine the year when it was printed. The fact that it was published by order of Juan de

1540. Zummaraga would not even fully authorize us to place it previous to 1548, which is the year when he died, since in the *Doctrina Christiana* published by Juan Pablos in 1550[1], we yet see the words: "fue impressa . . . por mãdado d'l reuerend. señor dõ fray Juã çummaraga."

We place it under the year 1540, simply from a kind of resemblance between its context and that of the *Manual de Adultos.*

126. *POMPONIUS MELA.*

POMPONII MELAE DE || orbis ſitu libri tres, accuratiſſime || EMENDATI, VNA CVM COMMENTARIIS || IOACHIMI VADIANI HELVETII CASTIGATIORI- || bus & multis in locis auctioribus factis : id quod candidus lector o- || biter, & in tranſcurſu facile deprehendet. || ADIECTA SVNT PRAETEREA LOCA || aliquot ex VADIANI commentarijs ſummatim repetita, & obiter explicatim quibus æſti- || mandis ænfendisq; doctiſſimo uiro Ioanni CAMERTI ordinis Menſium The- || ologo, cum Ioachimo VADIANO non admodum conuenit || RURSUM EPISTOLA VADIANI, AB EO || penè adoleſcente ad Rudolphum Agricolam iuniorem ſcripta, non indigna lectu, nec inutilis ad || ea capienda, quæ aliubi in Commentarijs ſuis libare magis, quàm longius explicare noluit. || PARISIIS. || Apud Ioannem Roigny, in via ad D. Iacobum, ſub Baſiliſco, || & quatuor elementis. An. M.D.XL. ||

[1] ICAZBALCETA, *Apuntes*, No. 24.

*** Folio. Title one leaf + eight unnumbered leaves + pages 1—196 + thirty-six unnumbered leaves. 1540.

(Paris Navy Department.)

See verso of leaf 25, in the Epistle addressed to Agricola.

127. *IDEM OPUS.*

In fine:

PARISIIS || apud Chriſtianum wechelum ſub ſcuto Baſilienſi in vico Iacobæo: || & ſub Pegaſo in vico Bellouacenſi. An. M.D.XL.

*** Folio. In every other respect exactly like the above, except that the vignette on the title-page instead of representing a printing press and printers, represents a pegasus on a caduceus.

(Paris Navy Department.)

The copy of this edition, in Mr. Maisonneuve's bookstore, contains a coloured mappemonde, described in these words:

"Cette carte dressée par Oronce Finé, célèbre professeur de Mathématiques sous François I, nous donne à droite du lecteur le continent américain avec quelques légendes "*Terra Australis recenter inuenta sed nondũ plenè cognita.*" "*Brasilie regio*", "*Regio Patalis*", au dessous, une péninsule courant du Sud au Nord contenant plusieurs noms géographiques parmi lesquels nous lisons *C. S. Cru, Cananor, R. S. Sebast., Mons pasqualis, R. brazil. Monte fregoso.* Ce continent est désigné par le mot A || ME || RI || CA. || A gauche du lecteur le groupe des Antilles avec les dénominations: *Spaignola, Jamaica, Dominica, Granada.*

Au bas un avertissement au lecteur par Chr. Wechel ainsi conçu:

Excvdimvs, lector studiose, ucram & absolutam totius orbis descriptionem ex optimis quibusque et Geographis

1540. *et Hydrographis bon a fide comportatam : quæ ad genuini humani cordis imitationē in plano ita exprimitur ut in corpore sphærico, uix possit absolutius. Ac cor sinistrum Borealis : dextrum Australis plagæ sitium, apta lineamentorum proportione representat. Ex scuto Basiliensi M.D.XLI.*

Dans le haut de la carte les armes de France."

Although this map resembles in many respects that which is to be found in the Paris edition of the *Novus Orbis* (*B. A. V.* No. 173), the above subscription shows that it is a later and somewhat different edition of Oroncius Fine's well-known homeoterical mappemonde.

128. *GALLO (ANT.)*

De Ligno San||CTO NON PERMI-||ſcendo, Antonio Gallo me-||dico autore.||*Idem In imperitos fucatóſq9 medicos.*|| PARISIIS || Apud Simonem Colinæum. || 1540 || CUM PRIVILEGIO. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—116.
(Paris National Library.)

See on recto of leaf 6 the passage commencing:

. . nā tribus ex inſulis ad nos cōuehi dictitat : vna a diuo Dominico, altera a Sta Cruce, tertia a diuo Ioāne cognominata . .

and on recto of leaf 21:

"neqꝫ ſolum in Europam, ſed in Africam quoqꝫ & Aſiam translata est, vt ab Indis ad Hiſpanos qui nobis importarunt ſcripſit . . .

Direct reference: LUISINUS, *Aphrodisiacus*, p. 455.

129. *FERRI (ALPH.)* 1540.

De l'adminiſtra-||tion du ſainct Boys, en diuerſes for-||mes & manieres, contenues en qua||tre traictêz. Enſemble la forme||de miniſtrer du Vin, faict par|| Alfonse Ferrier, Neapo-||litain, docte medecin, || & premier chirurgi||en de Pape Paule||tiers.||Traduict de Latin en Francoys, par meſſi-||re Nicoles Michel: docteur & doyen en la || faculté de medecine à Poictiers.||Auec aulcunes briefues ſcholies, de nou|| ueau inſerées, es lieux les plus difficilz. || On les vend a Poictiers a l'enſeigne||du Pelican.||M.D.XL.||

In fine:

Imprimé à Poictiers par Ichan & Engiul-||bert de Marnef freres: demourans à l'en||ſeigne du Pelican.||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + pages numbered 2—219 + six leaves unnumbered for table and errata.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on page 11:

"Le boys, qui uulgairemẽt ieſt nommé ſainct, aultrement d'Indie, eſt aporté des Iſles trouuées de noſtre temps en l'Ocean & mer Interieure: duquel lieu eſt aduenu le mar dict Francoys, auparauant en ce pays incõ-||gneu. En ces Iſles ceſtuy eſt frequent...

On page 13:

Noz anciens ont party la terre en trois portiõs contenãtes, attribuées à chaſcune certaines iſles. A preſẽt eſt inuentée la quatrieſme nõmée du nom de l'inuẽteur Amerique, plus ample en latitude que l'Europe, de ſa longitude n'en apparoiſt par Cartes, ne par ceulx qu'ay interrogé, & des plus doctes, à la quelle ſont proches les iſles Eſpaignole, Iſabelle,

1540.* Sainct Iean & aultres plus proches, que l'Indie: car si l'Amerique est ioincte à l'Indie superieure, riẽ on n'en scait, car Ptolemée n'a congneu cette partie d'Orient: mais seullemẽt iusques à 180 degrez, ou à cõstituté la terre habitable d'Orient & Occident les isles fortunées, parquoy ce mal n'auoyr esté apporté de ces pais en Italie par Espaignolz a ce contreuenant le temps que Christophle Coulombe feit uoille . . ."

In the original Latin edition of 1537, the words "America" and "Christophle Coulombe" do not occur.

130. *VANEGAS DE BUSTO (ALEXIO).*

Primera parte de las diferencias de libros que ay en el universo (original, natural, racional e revelado).

In fine:

Fue impressa la presente obra en la || imperial ciudad de Toledo en casa de Juã de Ayala: || Acabose a. xxviij. dias del mes de Febrero. Año || de mil : quinientos : quarẽta años. ||

*** 4to. Title and preliminary leaves — (?) Text two hundred and forty numbered leaves.

(Private Library, Madrid.)

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* **Ho Preste Ioam das indias || Verdadera informaçam das terras do Preste || Ioam segundo vio : elereuco ho padre Francisco Aluarez capellã del Rey nosso || senhor. Agora nouamẽte impresso por mandado do dito senhor em casa de Luis || Rodriguez liureiro de sua alteza. ||**

In fine:

. . . Acabouse no anno da encarnaçam || de nosso sñor Iesu Christo a hos || vinte dous dias de Outubro || de mil : quinhentos : || quarenta anos. ||

*** Folio. *Sine loco* (*sed* Lisbon, with types and woodcut brought from Paris). Title one leaf + one preliminary leaf + leaves numbered 1—136 + five leaves for table + one leaf for mark of LVDVVICVS ROBVRICI.

(Private Library, New York.)

An extremely rare, valuable and beautiful book, but which does not allude either incidentally or otherwise to America. The first volume of Ramusio contains a translation both of the journey and of the "Preguntas" of the Archbishop of Braga.

We borrow the title from Brunet and the colophon from a copy which lacks the preliminary leaves. We have never seen the book, and insert it supposing that it contains the passage which we found in the chapter *De la division de la tierra*, on leaf 58 of the edition of 1546 (*infra*, No. 156), and in that of Alonzo Gomez, Madrid (1569, 4to), commencing thus: 1540.

Los antiguos partieron la tierra en tres partes... Aora en nuestros tiempos se ha hallado la cuarta que al principio se dixo America del nombre de Vespucio Americo que la descubrio . . .

"Vanegas flourished about 1531—45[1]. . . His treatise is written in a good style, though not without conceits of thought and conceited phrases. But it is not, as its title might seem to imply, criticism on books and authors, but the opinion of Vanegas himself, how we should study the great books of God, nature, man, and Christianity."

(TICKNOR.[2])

131. *FERDINAND & ISABELLA.*

"Pragmaticas de Ramirez.
Valladolid por Juan de Villequiran."

(CLEMENCIN.[3])

132. *MEXIA (PEDRO).*

Libro llamado silua d' varia lecio dirigido a la S. C. C. M. d'l Empe rador y rey nro señor

[1] ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Vol. I, p. 8, who quotes Garcia y Mazamoros and Sepulveda.

[2] *History of Spanish Literature* Vol. II, p. 13.

[3] *Elogio de la Reina Isabel*, p. 215.

1540. dõ || Carlos quinto deste nom || bre. Cõpuesto por un ca || uallero de Sevilla llama || do Pero Mexia. En el q̃l || a manera de siluas sin guardar hordẽ en los || propositos, se tratan por capitulos muchas y || muy diuersas materias, historias, exemplos || y questiones de varia lecion, y erudicion. || Con preuilegio Imperial. || M.D.XL. ||

Colophon:

Deo gratias. || fue imprimida el presente libro en la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de || Seuilla por Dominico de Robertis impressor, con licencia y facul || tad de los muy reuerendos señores el señor licẽciado del corro || inquisidor apostolico y canonigo y el señor licẽciado Fes- || miña prouisor general y canonigo d'sta dicha ciudad || auiendo sido examinado por su comission y má || dado : por los muy reuerẽndos padres || Rec || tor y colegiales del colegio de sancto || Thomas de la ordẽ de santo Do- || mingo de la dicha ciudad. aca || bosse en el mes d'Julio || de mil y quinientos || y ãrenta años. ✠ ✠ ✠ ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CXXXVJ. Black letter.

(Private Library, Seville.)

First edition. 1540.

The *Historia imperial y cesarea*, of the same author (Sevilla 1547, fol.) contains on fol. ccccxiij, a mere reference to the discovery of America.

133. *IDEM OPUS.*

Silua de varia le= ‖ cion cõpuesta por ‖ Un Cauallero de ‖ Seuilla llamado ‖ Pero Mexia segũ= ‖ da vez Impressa y ‖ añadida por el ‖ mismo auctor. ‖ MDXL. ‖

Colophon:

¶ Fue impresso el presente libro en la muy ‖ noble y muy leal ciudad de Seuilla en las casas de Juã Cröber= ‖ ger : con licencia . . . . . Año de mill y ‖ quinientos y quarenta ‖ A. xxij. dias d' ‖ deziẽbre. ‖

*** Folio. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—cxlj. Black letter. The title is within an engraved border.

(Private library, Seville.)

Both of these editions are extremely rare, and unknown to bibliographers, but we are unable to state whether they contain in the chapter "*Coloquio del sol*," the passage which, in the edition of 1547, refers to Magellan.

1541. 134. *ANONYMOUS.*

C Relacion del espan || table terremoto que agora nuevamente || ha acontescido en las yndias en || vna ciudad llamada Guatima || la es cosa de grãde admi || racion y de grande || exemplo para || que todos nos emẽdemos de nuestros || pecados y estemos apreseribi- dos para || quando dios fuerere (sic) seruido || de nos llamar. || ✠ ||

In fine:

Juan Rodriguez escriuano. ||

*** 4to. *Sine anno aut loco,* four leaves, verso of the last blank.
(Private Library, Madrid.)

Spanish reprint of the Mexican edition (*B. A. V.* No. 234). It commences in these words:

Sabbado a diez de Setiembre d' || mil y quinientos y quarenta y || vn años a dos oras d' la noche . . . .

135. *GOES (DAMIANO A.)*

FIDES, RELI-||GIO, MORESQVE AETHI-|| OPVM SVB IMPERIO PRE- || ciosi Ioannis (quem vulgò PRESbyterum Ioan- || nem vocant) degentium, vnà cum enarratione || confederationis ac amicitiæ inter ipsos AEthiopum Imperatores, & Re-||ges Lusitaniæ initæ, DAMIANO à Goes Equite Lu||sitano autore ac||interprete. || . . . . . PARISIIS. || Apud Christianum Wechelum sub scuto Basi- || liensi, in vico Iacobæo: & sub Pegaso in vice || Bellouacensi. M.D.XLI. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + ninety-five pages.
(Paris National Library.)

See page 8.

136. *BOEMUS (JOANNES).* 1542.

Omnium Gentivm Mores, leges, & Ritus ex multis clariſſimis rerũ ſcriptoribus, à JOANNE BOEMO Aubano . . . . . nuper collecti, & nouiſſimè recogniti. Acceſſit libellus de Regionibus Septentrionalibus, earumq̃ Gentium ritibus, veterum Scriptorum ſeculi ferè incognitis, ex JACOBO ZIEGLERO Geographo. Prætera, Epiſtola MAXIMILIANI TRANSYLVANI lectu perquam iucunda, ad R. Card. Salzburgen. DE MOLVCCIS INSVLIS, & aliis pluribus mirandis. Antuerpiæ, In ædibus Ivan. Steelſi, 1542.

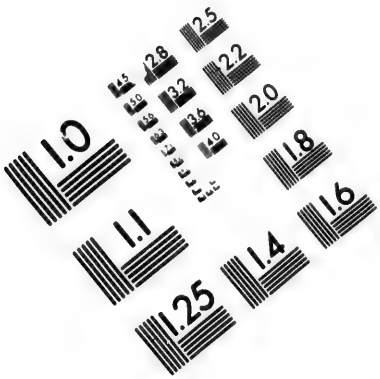
, 8vo. Title one leaf + one hundred and twenty two leaves. *De regionibus Septentrionalibus* fourteen unnumbered leaves, *De Moluccis* twenty-four unnumbered leaves + four leaves for index, printer's mark on verso of the last.

(Private library Brooklyn.)

This work was first published in 1520 (*August. Vindelic.* fol.), and frequently reprinted. In the editions of Venice 1560, 1564 and 1566, we find a fourth part, relating to America, which was written by Gieronimo Giglio; but it is only in the present that has been added the epistle of Maximilianus Transylvanus which describes the voyage of Magellan. (*B. A. V.* No. 122).

137. *DIAZ DE YSLA (RUY).*

Tractado llamado fructo de todos los || antos (*sic*) : contra el mal Serpentino. Venido de la ysla Española. || Hecho y ordenado en el grande y famoso hospital de todos || los sanctos de la insigne y muy



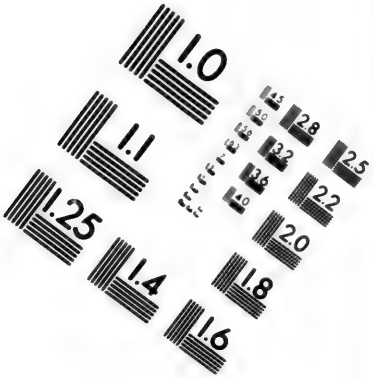
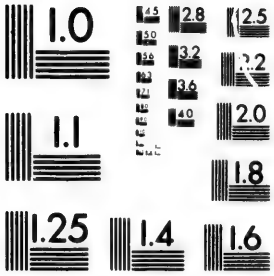
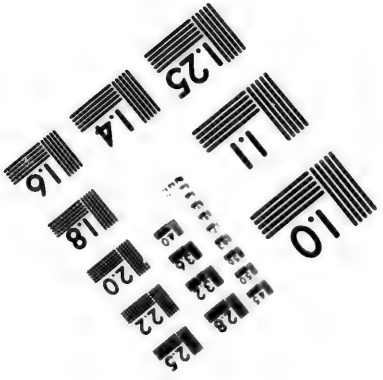


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)





2.8
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.0

1542. nombrada ciudad || de Lisboa. Por el muy famoso maestro || Ruy diaz de ysla. || Vezino de la || nombrada y gran ciu || dad de Seuilla. ||

Colophon:

... acabose la presente obra en Seuilla. La qual se imprimio a costa del autor della. Por Andres de Burgos, vezino de Granada estante en Seuilla. Impressor de libros a veynte ɩ ocho dias del mes de Nouiembre de mil ɩ quinientos y quarenta y dos años. ||

*** Folio. Title (engraved) one leaf + eighty-one numbered leaves + two unnumbered leaves. Black letter, printed on two columns.

(Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.)

See *supra* No. 122.

138. *IDEM OPUS.*

"*Tratado contra las bubas, sive Fruto de Todos Santos, o Antidoto eficaz contra el mal Frances hallado, y dispuesto en el Hospital de Todos Santos de Lisboa.* Ad Joannem III. Portugalliæ Regem. Hispali apud Dominicum Roberti, in folio 1542."

(ANTONIO.[1])

[1] *Bibliot. Hisp. Nova.* Vol. II, p. 264.

139. *GLAREANUS.* (*H. L.*) 1542.

HENRICI GLA‖REANI HELVETII, POE-‖ TAE LAVREATI DE GEOGRAPHIA‖*Liber unus ab ipſo authore iam no-‖ uiſſime recognitus.*‖ PARISIIS‖*Apud Guilielmum Rikart, in pingui Gallina.*‖ 1542.‖

In fine:

PARISIIS‖EXCVDEBAT IO. LODOICVS TILETANVS.‖1542.‖

*** 4to. Title one leaf + thirty-five leaves. On the title page, woodcut of a chanticleer within a ring. Large folded map: "TYPVS COSMOGRAPHICVS VNIVERSALIS . . . . apud Io. Lodoicum Guiliemum Richard 1542", with the word AMERICA inscribed. This map is to be found likewise in the edition of 1572, but with the names of Marnef and Cavellat substituted.

(Ste. Genevieve Library, Paris.)

140. *FERRI & FRACASTOR.*

❧ ALFONSI FERRI‖NEAPOLITANI MEDICI‖EMINENTISSIMI, PAVLI III.‖Pont. Maximi chirurgi pri-‖marii, de ligni ſancti mul-‖tiplici medicina, &‖vini exhibitione,‖libri qua-‖tuor.‖Quibus nunc primum additus eſt Hie-‖ronymi Fracaſtorii Syphilis, ſiue mor-‖bus Gallicus.‖Indice rerum pręcipue obſeruandarũ adiecto.‖Omnia Viuantium Gautherot ſub inter-‖ſignio ſancti Martini, in via Iacobæa.‖Cum priuilegio.‖1542.‖

*** 16mo. Title one leaf + pages 2—201 + seventeen unnumbered pages + twenty seven unnumbered leaves for Fracastor's poem.

(Paris National Library.)

1542. 141. *GOES (DAM. A).*

HISPANIA || DAMIANI A GOES, || EQVITIS LVSITANI || ❧ || LOVANII || Excudebat Rutgerus Refcius Anno || M.D.XLII. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + twenty-nine unnumbered leaves.
(Private Library, Brooklyn.)

This, which is a defence of Spain against the attacks of Munster,[1] contains on page 187 several slight references to the New World.

142. *MAUROLYCUS (FRANCIS).*

1543. COSMOGRAPHIA || FRANCISCI MAVROLYCI MES- || SANENSIS SICVLI, || In tres dialogos diftincta : in qvibus de forma, || fitu, numeroqꝫ tam cœlorum q̃ elemento- || rum, alijfqꝫ rebus ad aftronomica || rudimenta fpectantibus fa- || tis differitur. || AD REVERENDISS. CARDINALEM || BEMBVM || (Woodcut) VENETIIS M.D.XXXXIII. ||

Colophon:

Completum opus Meffanæ in freto ficulo die || Iouis. XXI. Octobris. VII ij. indictionis || anno falutis. M.D.XXXV. quo || die Carolus. V. Cæfar ab || africana expeditione || reuerfus Meffa || nam ve- || nit. || . . . . . Venetijs apud hæredes Lucæ' antonij Iuntæ Florentini || menfe Ianuario. || anno. M.D.XLIII. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—103. Printer's mark on verso of the last.
(Library of the Department of Public works, Madrid.)

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[1] CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. IX.

See recto of leaf 16, verso of leaf 18, verso of leaf 35, and recto of leaf 61. 1543.

Francesco Maurolico was born at Messina in Sicily, September 16th 1494,[1] and died July 21th 1575. He was the greatest geometrician of his times.[2]

143. *SOLINUS.*

C. Jvlii Solini polyhiſtor, rerum toto orbe memorabilium theſaurus locupletiſſimus. & sic ob argvmenti ſimili[illegible]dinem Pomponii Melæ de ſitv orbis libros tres, fide diligentiaque ſumma denuó iam recognitos adiunximus. His acceſſerunt præter priora ſcholia et tabulas geographicas permultas, PETRI quoqꝫ OLIVARII Valentini, uiri in Geographia excellenter docti, annotationes, quibus et loci non pauci, à plerisqꝫ parum hactenus intellecti, dilucidè illuſtrantur, et uetuſtis locorum appellationibus recentiora ſigillatim nomina ſubjiciuntur. *Baſileæ, apvd Mich. Iſingrinivm*, 1543.

*** Folio. Title one leaf + eight unnumbered leaves + 230 pp. + one leaf with printer's mark. Two maps and several woodcuts. In one of the maps America is simply designated as *Terra incognita*.

(Mr. Maisonneuve's Bookstore, Paris.)

144. *GOES (DAMIAN A).* 1544.

DAMIANI ‖ A GOES EQVITIS LV- ‖ SITANI ALIQVOT OPVSCVLA. ‖ Fides, Religio, moreſqꝫ Aethiopum. ‖ . . . . .

[1] MAUROLICO (FR.) *Vita del abbate del Parto D. Francesco Maurolico.* Messina, 1613, 4to.

[2] NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXXVII. MONTUCLA, *Histoire des Mathématiques.*

1544. *In fine:*
LOVANII || ¶ *Ex officina Rutgeri Reſcij, Anno 1544. Menſi Decemb.*

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one hundred and thirty-three unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

See the verso of the sixth leaf.

145. *POSTEL (GUILLAUME).*

DE ORBIS TER || ræ concordia Libri || Quatuor, MVLTIIVGA eruditione || ac pietate referti, qvibus, uel accomodativs perturbato rerum || ſtatu uel utilius, uel accomodativs potuiſſe in || publicum edi, quiuis æquus le- || ctor iudicabit. || GVLIELMO POSTELLO BAREN- || TONIO MATHEMATICVM IN ACADE- || mia Lutetiana profeſſore regio, || authore. || . . . Cum Cæſ. Maieſt. & Chriſtianiſſ. Galliarum re || gis priuilegijs ad quinquennium. ||

*** Folio. *Sine anno aut loco (sed Basileæ, circa ann.* 1544). Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + pages 1—447, the last erroneously numbered 427.

(Paris National Library.)

See in Lib. III, page 350, the passage beginning thus: "Certè in America cuilibet . . ."

The present is the most valuable of Postel's works. It is an eloquent attempt at placing the entire world within the pale of the Catholic religion.

The Paris edition (Gromorsus, 1543, 8vo) does not contain the above passage.

146. *MAFFEI DE VOLTERRA.* 1544.

COMMENTARIORVM || Vrbanorum Raphaelis Volater||rani, octo & triginta libri, || accuratius quam antehac excuſi, cum dupli-||ci eorundem indice ſecundum || Tomos collecto. || Item Oeconomicum Xenophontis, ab eodem Latio donatus. || BASILEAE MDXLIIII. ||

In fine:

BASILEAE, APVD HIERONYMVM FROBENIVM || ET NICOLAVM EPISCOPVM, MEN || SE AVGVSTO, ANNO || MDXLIIII. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + twenty-one unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—468.

(Munich Royal Library.)

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 257.

147. *DRYANDER (JOHN).*

COSMO || GRAPHIAE INTRO || *DVCTIO, CVM QVI-* || *buſdam Geometriæ ac Aſtro* || *nomiæ principijs, ad eam rem* || *neceſſarijs.* || *Coloniæ Hæredes Gymnici excude*||*bant, Anno . M.D.XLIIII.* ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + two and one half unnumbered leaves (for Dryander's dedicatory epistle) + twenty-eight unnumbered leaves.

(Vienna Imperial Library.)

See on the recto of the last leaf the chapter: *Americæ descriptio.*

1544. Jöcher mentions two John Dryanders. We suppose that the present is the Dryander, otherwise called Eychmann, who was born at Marpurg, and wrote the preface to the Frankfort edition of Hans Staden, *Warhafftig Historia.*

148. *BIONDIO* (*M. A.*)

"De los vientos, i Navegacion, en Latin, impresso 1544. 4to."

(PINELO-BARCIA.[1])

1545. 149. *SACROBUSTO—CHAVES.*

SPHERA DEL || MVNDO ||

Recto of the second leaf:

TRAC || TADO DE || LA SPHERA || QVE COMPVSO || EL DOCTOR || IOANNES DE SACROBVSTO || con muchas additiones. Agora nue || uamente traduzido de Latin en len || gua Castellana Por el Bachiller || HIERONYMO DE CHAVES: || el qual añadio muchas figuras || tablas, y claras d'monstra || tiones : juntamente || cõ vnos breues || Scholios, || nece || ssarios a ma || yor illucidation, orna || to y perfectiõ d'l dicho tractado. || *Virtus sine aduersario marcescit* || CON PRIVILEGIO IMPERIAL.

In fine:

Seuilla, en casas de Juan de Leon, 1545.

*** 4to. Title one leaf + one hundred and eight numbered leaves. Black letter.

"On folio 27 there is a diagram in proof of the rotundity of the earth, which contains a small map of

[1] *Epitome,* Vol. II, col. 1170.

America, in which the southern continent is more clearly and better drawn than the northern. This is of course the work of Chaves, whose large map of the New World is said to have never yet been printed.[1]" 1545.*

(QUARITCH.[2])

150. *VENERO* (*ALONSO*).

"Enchiridion de los tiempos. Salamanca. 1545, 8vo."

(ECHARD.3)

As this is the last edition which was published in Venero's life-time, we *suppose* that it contains the passage which we quote in describing the edition of 1549. Yet we must state that the edition given by Nucio at Antwerp in 1551, does not contain it.

151. *FERDINAND* & *ISABELLA*.

"Pragmaticas de Ramirez. Toledo por Hernando de Santa Catalina in 1545."

(CLEMENCIN.4)

152. *MUNSTER* (*SEBASTIAN*).

COSMOGRAPHIA || Beschreibũg || aller Länder Durch || Sebastianum Munsterum || in wölcher begriffen. || Aller völcker/ Herrschafften/ || Stetten/ || vnd namhafftiger flecken/ här-

* *L'histoire de la* || *Terre neuve dv* || *Perũ* . . . . . Paris, PIERRE GAULTIER, 1545, 8vo. Dedicated to "A. de M. C. & G. M. de F." by I. G. (JACQUES GOHORRY), — *B. A. V.* No. 264.

The copy in the Paris National Library contains a map which is about five times the size of the book, and is divided into two transversal sections, very delicately engraved, with a small spirited etching in Callot's style, bearing the inscription: *La deffaicte de Atabalipa.* The upper part of the map represents the Isthmus, the lower is inscribed PERV. On each side are two long inscriptions within a frame, but without date or name.

1 "*Tabulas* duas *Geographicas* confecit, alteram Hispalensis territorii, quæ in *Theatro* visitur Abrahami Ortellii & aliorum, alteram *Americæ*, quam non edidit." ANTONIO, *Bibliot. Hispana Nova*, I, 572.

2 *Bibliotheca occidentalis*, No. 170.

3 *Scriptor. ordin. Predicat.* Vol. II, p. 122.

4 *Elogio*, page 215.

1545. kömen: || Sitten gebreüch/ ordnung/ glauben/ secten/ vñ han || tierung/ durch die gantze welt/ vnd für= || nemlich Teütscher nation. || Was auch besunders in iedem landt gefunden/ || vnd darin beschehen sey. Alles mit figuren vnd schö= || nen landttafeln erklärt/ vñ für augẽ gestellt. || Weiter ist dise Cosmographei durch gemelten Sebast. Munst. || allenthalben fast seer gemeret vnd gebessert/ auch mit eim züge= || legten Register vil breüchlicher gemacht. || Getruckt zu Basel durch Henrichum || Petri. Anno M.D.XLV. ||

*** Title one leaf + thirteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—DCCCXVIIj + twenty-eight maps.

(Munich Royal Library.)

153. *GUAZZO (MARCO).*

HISTORIE DI TVTTE LE || COSE DEGNE DI MEMORIA QVAL DEL || Anno M.D.XXIIII. Sino questo presente sono occorse || nella Italia, nella, Prouenza, nella, Franza, nella, Picardia, || nella, Fiandra, nella, Normandia, nel regno di Cãpagna, || nel contado d'Artois, nella Inghilterra, nella Spagna || nella Barbaria, nella Elemagna, nella Vngaria || nella Boemia, nella Pañonia, nella Germania, || nella Dalmatia, nella Macedonia, nella || Morea, nella Turchia, nella Persia, || NELLA INDIA, ET ALTRI LVOGHI, || col nome di molti huomini scientiati, Noua || mente con la giunta & la Tauola || ristampate & corrette. || CON GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO || IN VENETIA M.D.XXXXV. || *AL SEGNO DELLA CRVCE.* ||

In fine:

IN VINEGIA PER COMINVDA‖TRINO DI MONFERRATO‖L'ANNO M.D.XXXXV.‖ 1545.

*** 12mo. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + four hundred and eight numbered leaves. Woodcut of a panoply on the title page.

(Nice City Library.)

See on leaf 167, in the chapter *Isola de Oro*, the history of Pizarro. Marco Guazzo, also called Mantovano, was born at Padua towards the close of the fifteenth century, and died in 1556. He is said to have been a soldier, and wrote a number of poetical works.[1]

154. *FERRER (JAIME).*

✠SENTENCIAS‖CATHOLICAS‖ *DEL DIVI,* POETA ‖ DANT FLOREN ‖ ti compilades per lo pru ‖ dentiſſimo moſſen Iau ‖ me Ferrer de ‖ Blanes. ‖ (Woodcut) M.D.XLV. ‖

Recto of the second leaf:

SENTENTIAS CATHOLICAS Y ‖ cōcluſiōs principals del preclariſſim Theo‖lechy diui. Poeta Dāt Florēti de molta vtili ‖ tat y ſalut p alaſaias: cōpilades y expoſades p ‖ lo saui e Catholic Chreſtia moſſē Iaume Ferrer ‖ de Blanes : dirigides p ſon

[1] APOST. ZENO in FONTANINI, Vol. II, p. 229.

1545. criāt Raphael Fer || rer Coll ala molt illuſtre y deuotiſſima ſeny || ora dona Hippolita de Livri y de Requeſens || Comteſſa de Palmos.

In fine:

. . . . . fetes y or || denades perlo molt faui e Catolich Chriſ || tia moſſen Iaume Ferrer mercador natural de la || Parrochia de videres del Biſbat de Gerōa e || domiciliat en la vila de Blanes : Cōpilat per || ſo criat Raphel Ferrer coll : Eſtampat en la in || ſigne Ciutat de Barcelona per Carles amoros || Procuſal . a xix . dies del Mes de Deſembre || Any de . M.D.xxxxv. ||

*** Small 8vo. Title one leaf + sixty-three unnumbered leaves. (Private Library, Barcelona.)

See the *Letra feta als molt catholichs Reis de Espanya Don Ferrando y Dona Isabel per mossen Jaume Ferrer acerca lo compartiment que sas reals Altezas feren ab lo Rey de Portugal en lo mar Océano.*

It is supposed that the "mapa-mundi en pergamino y pintado," mentioned by Clemencin in his catalogue of queen Isabella's library, was the map sent her by Ferrer, and described in his epistle.

It is a collection of several treatises, one of which is a "*molt gentil descriptio de pedras fines.*"

Direct references:
- ROIG, *Resumen de las grandezas de Gerona*, Barcelona, 1678, fol., p. 502.
- AMAT, *Diccion. de Escritores Catalanes*, Barcel. 1836, 4to, p. 240.
- NAVARETTE, *Disert. s. la Historia de la Nautica*, p. 120.
- *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, No. 261.

155. *PTOLEMY.* 1545.

GEOGRAPHIA || VNIVERSALIS, VETVS ET NOVA, *COMPLECTENS* || CLAVDII *PTO-* || *LEMÆI ALEXANDRINI ENRANATIO-* || *NIS LIBROS VIII.* || . . . . . *BASILEÆ PER HENRICVM PE-* || *TRVM, ANNO M.D.XLV.* ||

Verso of page 195:

BASILEAE PER HENRICVM || MENSE AVGVSTO, AN. M.D.XLV. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + sixteen unnumbered leaves for index + one blank + one hundred and fifty-five numbered pages + thirty-five pages for appendix + seventeen unnumbered leaves. Fifty-four double maps, one of which bears the title of: TYPVS VNIVERSALIS & NOVÆ INSVLAE XXVI. NOVA TABVLA. On the verso of the title large woodcut of Sebastian Munster taking the altitude of the moon with a sextant.

(Bologna University Library.)

156. *VENEGAS (ALEXIO). Under a large woodcut:*

¶ Primera parte de las diferẽcias de li= || 1546.
bros q̃ ay eñl vniverso. Declaradas por el maestro Alexio Venegas || Dirigida al reuerẽdissimo señor el doctor Juã Bernal diaz d'Luco || Obispo d'Calahorra: y d'l cõsejo d'su. M. ꝛc. Su patrono y. S. 1545. || Aora nueuamente emendada y corregida porel mismo autor. || ¶ Los libros que esta primera parte contiene son quatro. || ¶ El primero Original de la cõcordia de la predestinaciõ y del libre aluedrio. ¶ El segũdo Natural de la philosophia deste mundo visi || ble. ¶ El tercero Racional d'l officio y vso de la razon. ¶ El quarto || Reuelado de la autoridad y firmeza de la sagrada escriptura. ||

1546. *Colophon:*

¶ Fue impressa la presente obra en la || imperial ciudad de Toledo en casa de Juã de Ayala. || Acabose a quatro dias de Enero. Año de mil || y quinientos y quarenta y seys. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—ccxxiiij. Black letter.

(Private Library, New York.)

The work, according to the prefatory epistles, was composed as early as November 1539.

See on fol. lviij, the chapter: *De la diuision de la tierra,* and fol. lxij: *De la traça de Ptolomeo.*

157. *GUAZZO (MARCO).*

HISTORIE DI || M. MARCO GVAZZO || DI TVTTI I FATTI DEGNI || DI MEMORIA NEL MON- || DO SVCCESSI || DELL'ANNO M.D.XXIIII. || SINO A QVESTO PRESENTE || CON MOLTE COSE NOVA || mente giunte in piu luoghi de l'ope- || ra, & nel fine, che ne l'altre non || erano nouamente & con || diligenza ristampate. || In Vinegia Appresso Gabriel || Giolito de Ferrari. || MDXLVI. ||

*** 12mo. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1—375.

(Paris National Library.)

See verso of leaf 142 for a history of Pizarro.

158. *CERVANTES DE SALAZAR.* 1546.

Obras ꝗ Francisco || Ceruantes de Salazar ha hecho, || glossado, y traduzido. || ¶ La primera es vn Dialogo de la dignidad || del hombre donde por manera de disputa se || trata de las grãdezas y marauillas que ay || en el hõbre, y por el cõtrario de sus trabajos || y miserias, comẽçado por el maestro Oliua, || y acabado por frãcisco Ceruãtes de salazar. || ¶ La segunda es el Appologo de la ociosi= || dad y el trabajo intitulado Fabricio Por= || tundo, donde se trata con marauilloso estilo || delos grandes males de la ociosidad, y por || el contrario de los prouechos y bienes del || trabajo, Compuesto por el Protonotario || Luys Meria glosado y moralizado por frã || cisco Ceruantes de Salazar. || ¶ La tercera es la introducion y camino pa || ra la sabiduria dõde se declara que cosa sea, || y se ponen grandes auisos para la vida hu || mana, compuesta en latin por el excelẽte ba= || ron, Luys biues buelta en Castellano, con || muchas adi= ciones que al proposito hazian || por francisco Ceruantes de Salazar. || ¶ Con priuilegio. ||

In fine:

. . . . Imprimiasse en Alcala de Henares || en casa de Iuã de Brocar, en el || año de nũa saluaciõ de mil || y quiniẽtos, y quaren || ta y seys años, || en el mes de || Mayo. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + thirteen unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—lxxx + one leaf for title of *Introduciõ* + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered III—IIII + one unnumbered leaf + one leaf for title of the *Appologo* + ten unnumbered leaves + one blank + leaves numbered I—lxix + one leaf for the mark of Juan de Brocar.

(Private Library, New York.)

1546. The present is a collection of three different works, each with a different pagination and colophon, but all printed by the same hand and within one month of each other. Although extremely valuable as one of the Spanish classics, it is interesting to American collectors chiefly on account of the long *Epistola al muy illustre señor dõ Hernando Cortes Marques del valle descubridor y conquistador de la nueua España*, which opens the *Dialogo de la Dignidad del Hombre.*

The original edition is so scarce that a new one which is about to be published in Mexico, was prepared from the reprint of 1772 (Madrid, Fr. Cerda y Rico, 4to).

Francisco Cervantes de Salazar is supposed to have been born in the city of Toledo towards the year 1521. He spent his youth in Flanders, became a doctor in theology, the disciple of Vives and Vanegas, and taught rhetoric in Alcala. In 1550 he removed to Mexico,[1] and was made rector of the University of that city. The year of his death is unknown, but it must be posterior to 1568, as we know of an epistle[2] addressed by him to Martin Enriquez as Vice-Roy of New Spain, an office which the latter filled only from 1568 to 1580.

Cervantes de Salazar wrote, while in New Spain, a *Cronica de las Indias*, now lost; a kind of oration on the obsequies of Charles V,[3] three dialogues,[4] which Señor Icazbalceta says deserve to be reprinted,[5] and a work on his former master[6] which, although written in Spain, was published in Mexico. Herrera who calls him[7] "Varon diligente y erudito," made use of certain *Memorias* written by Cervantes, but which seem to have disappeared.

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1 ALAMAN, *Disertaciones*, Mexico, 1844—9, 4to.

2 *B. A. V.*, page 435.

3 *Tumulo Imperial*, Mexico, Espinosa, 1560.

4 *B. A. V.*, page 211, note 81.

5 *Diccionario*, art. CERVANTES.

6 *Commentar. in Ludov. Vives.* Mexico, Juan Pablos, 1554, 4to.

7 *Decad.* VI, lib. 3. cap. 19.

159. *LAS CASAS (BARTOLOME DE).* 1546.

Cancionero Spiritual, en que ſe contienen obras muy provechoſas y edificantes, en particular unas coplas muy devotas en loor de nueſtro Señor Jeſucriſto y de la ſacratiſima Virgen Maria, ſu madre; con una farſa intitulada, &c.; compueſto por el reverendo padre Las Caſas, indigno religioſo, &c.; dedicado al Illmo. Señor D. Fr. de Çumarraga, primero obiſpo de la gran cibdad de Temixtitlan. Mexico, por Juan Pablos Lombardo, 1546.

We borrow this title from Messrs. Pasqual de Gayangos and Enrique de Vedia's Spanish translation of Ticknor's *History of Spanish literature.*[1]

160. *FERRI (ALPH.)*

De l'Admini || STRATION DV SAINCT || Boys, en diuerſes formes & manie-||res contenues en quatre traictés. || Enſemble la forme de miniſtrer du || vin, faict par ALPHONSE FER || RIER, Neapolitain, docte Mede || cin, & premier Chirurgien de Pape PAVLE tiers. || *Traduit de Latin en Francoys, par Meſſire* || *Nicolas Michel: docteur en la fa-* || *culté de medecine de Poictiers* || ❧ Auec aucunes briefues Scholies, de nou||ueau inſerees, es lieux les plus difficils, || non encore imprimees. || ❧ Auec Priuilege du Roy. || On les vend a Poictiers a l'enſeigne du Pelican. || M.D.XLVI. ||

[1] Madrid, 1854, 8vo, Vol. III, p. 519.

1546. *In fine:*

Imprimé a Poictiers, par Iehan & || Enguilbert de Marnef, freres: || demeurans a l'enseigne du Pe- || lican. ||

*** 16mo. Title one leaf + pages numbered 2—495 + seven unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

161. *MEXIA (PEDRO).*

1547.* Con priuilegio ||

Coloquios o ||

Dialogos nueuamente cõ || puestos por el Magnifico || Cauallero Pero Mexia/ || Uezino de Seuilla en los || quales se disputan y tratã || varias y diuersas cosas d' || mucha erudicion y doctri || na. Son dedicados al || Illustrissimo Señor don || Perafan de Ribera Mar || ques de Tarifa, Adelanta || do Mayor del Anda- luzia. || ꝛc. M.Dxlvij. ||

Colophon:

Fueron impre- ||

ssos los presentes Dialogos en la || muy noble y muy leal Ciudad || de Seuilla por Dominico d'Robertis, A siete dias del mes de abril de mil || ꝛ quinientos y qua || rẽta y siete años, || . . . . . .

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* Tiuro del Infante dõ Pe- || dro d'Portugal. El qual || anduuo las quatro || partidas del || mundo. ||

In fine:

. . . Salamanca por || Iuan d'Iunta. Acabose a veynte ꝛ cin- || co dias de Enero. Año de mil ꝛ || quinientos y quarenta y sie || te. Años. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + eighteen unnumbered leaves. Black letter.

(Paris National Library.)

This rare and curious work composed "por Gomez de Sant esteuan vno de los doze que anduuieron con el dicho ynfante" does not contain a

*** 12mo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered ij—clxxiij; verso of last blank. Title printed in red and black, within a border. Black letter. 1547.

(Private Library, New York.)

See on verso of leaf cii, in *Coloquio del sol*, the passage referring to Magellan's voyage. The author calls himself repeatedly Pero instead of Pedro.

162. *XERES (FRANCISCO DE).*

C Conquista del Peru. || C Uerdadera relaciõ de || la cõquista del Peru : prouincia del Cuzco llama || da la nueua Castilla. Conquistada por Francisco || pizarro : capitan de la. S. C. C. M. d'l Emperador || nro señor. Embiada a su magestad por Francisco || de Xeres natural d' la mun noble y mun leal ciudad || de Seuilla : secretario del sobre dicho capitã en to= || das las prouincias : conquista de la nueua Casti || lla. y vno de los primeros conquistadores della. || C Fue vista y examinada esta obra por mãdado || de los señores inquisidores. ||

*** 4to. *Sine anno aut loco.* Title one leaf + thirty-six unnumbered leaves. On the title-page, woodcut of vessels before a town. Water-mark, flower surmounting a finger.

(Kindly communicated by ROBERT S. TURNER, Esq.)

The present gives only the text of *B. A. V.* Nos 277 & 278, and seems to have been printed likewise at Salamanca by Juan de Junta, probably a little before the folio edition of 1547.

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single line referring to the New World. means here only "Paradise", and the
The "Fourth Part of the World", country of Prester John.

1547. 163. *OVIEDO (G. F. DE).*

Coronica de las Indias. || C La hystoria general de || las Indias agora nuevamente im || pressa corregida y emendada. || 1547. ||

*** Folio. *Sine loco* (*sed* Salamanca, Juan de Junta). Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CXIj. On the title-page, woodcut of the double-headed eagle escutcheon.

(Private Library, Brooklyn.)

Edition of *B. A. V.* No. 278,[1] published independently of the *Xeres*, and with a different title-page.

1548. 164. *MEXIA (PEDRO).*

Los dialogos o colloquios nuevamẽte corregidas por el y añadido vn excelẽte tratado de Isocrate philosopho llamado parenesis o exortacion a virtud. Traducido de Latin en Castellano por el mismo. Seuilla, 1548.

(SALVA.[2])

We suppose that the present, like the edition of 1547, contains the *Dialogo del Sol.*

165. *MEDINA (PEDRO DE).*

C Libro de grandezas y cosas memora || bles de España Agora de nueuo fecho y copilado por el Maestro Pedro || de Medina vezino de Seuilla. Dirigido al Serenissimo y muy esclarecido || Señor. DON FILIPE Principe de España ꝛc. Nuestro Señor. || M. D. xlviij. ||

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[1] Erroneously described as having "1 + 3 + 197 ll." It should read: Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + one hundred and ninety-two numbered leaves + one leaf for title of the *Xeres* and twenty-one numbered leaves.

[2] *Catalogue*, No. 3471.

1548.

*** Folio. *Sine loco.* Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—clxxxij. On verso of leaf lxiii, a large map, bearing the title of *Nuevo Mundo.*

(Paris National Library.)

See verso of leaf lxij for the chapter:

De la villa y puerto d' palos : d'l muy notable camino que d'lla hicieron por la mar ciertos nauegates.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, page 517.

166. *AUGUSTI (HIERON. OLIV.)*

HIERONYMI OLI-‖VERII AVGVSTI BERGOMA- ‖ tis Phiſici, Poëtæ'q̃ Laureati. ‖ DE IMPERIO ROMANO, IN‖priſtinam Gentem & dignitatem reſti-‖tuto, LIBER VNICVS. ‖ EIVSDEM, DE PARTITIONE OR- ‖ bis : Libri quattuor. ‖ ADDITA EIVSDEM NONNVLLA ‖ EPIGRAMMATA. ‖

In fine:

AVGVSTÆ VINDELICO- ‖ rum Philippus Vlhardus excu-‖debat. Anno ‖ M.D.XLVIII. ‖

*** 4to. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + sixteen unnumbered leaves + one leaf for title of *De Partitione orbis* + forty unnumbered leaves. On the title-page large woodcut of Charles V within a wreath.

(Paris National Library.)

See in Book IV of *De Partitione orbis,* on recto of leaf 37, the passage commencing:

Rurſus ab Hiſpania ventis urgentibus ora
Inſulæ ad occaſum querentur in æquore vaſto
Expoſitæ, Phæbo'q̃ viam ducente ſequamur
Antipodum in patriam, Mundi noua regna reperti...

1548. "Girolamo Oliverio Agosti. Nacque nel Luglio del 1509. Il suo primo istituto fu quello della Medicina .... ma il suo genio portollo particolarmente allo studio della Cosmografia .... incoronato Poeta in Milano a 24 D'Agosto del 1540 p. Imperador Carlo V. Mori 1558."

(MAZZUCHELLI.[1])

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 284.

167. *DODOENS (REMBERT).*

Coſmographica in Aſtronomiam et geographiam iſagoge, per Rembertum Dodonæum malinatem, medicum et mathematicum. Antuerpiæ ex officina Joannis Loë, 1548.

*** 16mo, maps and woodcuts.

(VAN MEERBEEK.[2])

We suppose, that like the edition of 1584 *(Lugd. Batav., ex off. Christ. Plantini)*, it contains the chapter *De Perioecis, Antoecis* & *Antipodibus*, and the passage which ends with the verses from the *Medea*.

Rembert Dodonæus or Dodoens, a great physician, scholar and botanist, was born at Malines, June 29th, 1518, and died at Leyden, March 10th, 1585. He was the Emperor Maximilian's physician, and became afterwards professor in the University of Leyden. Several of his botanical treatises may contain descriptions of American plants.

The present is the first original work written by Dodoens, having until then only published translations.

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[1] *Gli Scrittori d'Italia.* Vol. I, Part. I, page 285, and KONIG. *Bibliotheca Vet. & Nova*, page 73. page 207; on the authority of CALVI *Scena letteraria degli Scrittori Bergamaschi, Bergamo*, 1664, 4to, Part I,

[2] *Recherches sur Dodoens*, Malines, 1841, 8vo, pages 11 and 83.

168. *GEMMA PHRYSIUS.* 1548.

Gemma Phryſius de || *PRINCIPIIS ASTRONOMIÆ ET* || *Coſmographiæ : deque vſu Globi ab eodē editi. Item* || *de Orbi diuiſione, & inſulis rebuſq; nuper inuētis* || *Eiuſdem libellus de locorum deſcribendorum ra* || *tione. Et de eorum diſtantiis inueniendis, nunquam* || *antehac viſus* (Woodcut) *PARISIIS* || *Apud Thomam Richardum, ſub Bibliis aureis,* || *ex aduerſo Collegij Remenſis* || *M.D.XLVII.* ||

In fine:

PARISIIS || *excvdebat Thomas* || *Richardus* || *1548.*

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + one hundred and seventy-eight pages.
(Private Library, New York.)

See chapter XXIX, *de Insulis nuper inuentis*, XXX, *de America*, and XXXI, *de Insulis apud Americam.*

169. *CABRERA (CRISTOVAL).*

❧ CHRISTO-||PHORI CABRERÆ PRESBY- || teri Meditatiunculæ, ad Sereniſſi- || mum Hiſpaniarum Prin-||cipem Philippum. || CVM PRIVILEGIO || CÆSAREO. ||

In fine:

Excudebat Franciſcus Ferdinandez Cordu- || benſis Typographus. Pinciæ. Menſe || Auguſto. Anno reſtitutę ſalutis. || M.D.XLVIII. ||

*** 4to. Title one leaf + leaves numbered II—lxxx. On the title-page, the double-headed escutcheon, and angels kneeling.
(Private Library, New York.)

1548. "Christophorus Cabrera Burgensis.[1] Clerigo Presbytero vezino d'la villa de Medina d' Rio.[2] Nanq⁹ a pene puero ipse vltra oceanũ vectus, interq⁹ occidẽtales indos agẽs, velut in cuiusdã Eremi recessu abditus, iã adolescẽtior in animũ induxi mihi & Musis.[3]"

See in his curious *Ecstasis*, on verso of leaf lxxiii:

Indorum regio procul hoc quæ diſtat ab orbe
Noſtro, quæ oceani vaſti concludit abyſſum,
Ductu continuo, longe lateq̃ vagata,
Orbem quippe nouum latio quã nomine dicũt,
Me quodam excepit, biſſenos plus minus annos
Illic perpetuos triui. illic hoſpes agebam
Totus in humanis ſtudiis noctesq̃ diesq̃,
Victus diſcendi quodam vehemente calore.

The chapter xxxi, on verso of leaf lxxv, contains several unexpected ob jurgations of this character:

Mexicus indorum myriadibus vrbs numeroſa
Euertenda ſuis meritis, niſi iam reſipiret,
Vt Niniue quondam, apparet. ſententia ſedit.
Sollicitus populi cui flagra futura timebam,
Præpropero a moenis diſtãs bis ſex paraſangas.
O Deus, vt deducebas ad carnificinam
Sontem me miſerum nil clara luce videntem.
Triſtitia affectus diſcedo, relinquoq̃ Villam
Quam Quadnauacam dicũt. me Mexicus vrget . . .

Antonio gives a long list of the Mss. of Cabrera preserved in the Vatican library.

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1 *Manual de Adultos*, *B. A. V.* No. 232, and *supra*, No. 123.

2 Privilege to the present.

3 Peroration on leaf lxxvii. See also *infra*, No. 171 the dedicatory epistle in *Flores de consolacion*.

170. *VADIANUS (IOACH.)* 1548.

EPITOME || TRIVM TERRAE PAR || TIVM, ASIAE, AFRICAE ET EV- || ropæ compendiariam locorum deſcriptio- || nem continens, præcipue autem quorum || in Actis Lucas, paſſim autem Euan || geliſtæ & Apoſtoli meminere. || AB IPSO AVTHORE DILI || GẼTER *recognita, & multis in locis aucta* || CVM ADDITO IN FRONTE || libri Elencho regionum urbium, omnium || inſularum, quorũ Nouo Teſtamento fit men || tio, quo expeditus pius Lector quæ || uelit, inuenire queat. || per IOACHIMVM VADIANVM || COS. SANGALLENSEM. || Acceſſerunt & Tabulæ regionum ac inſularũ omnium, qua || rum in Scriptura noui Inſtrumenti fit mentio. || TIGVRI, APVD FROSCH. || ANNO M.D.XLVIII. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + ten preliminary unnumbered leaves + one blank + five hundred and twenty-four pages.
(Paris, Ste. Geneviève Library.)

Direct reference: NAPIONE, *Ragionamento*, page 79.

171. *FERDINAND & ISABELLA.* 1549.

Pragmaticas de Ramirez. Medina del Campo, 1549.

"De que habla nuestro académico el señor Don Antonio de Capmany, como si hubiera sido la unica."
(CLEMENCIN.[1])

[1] *Elogio de la Reyna Isabel*, page 215.

1549. 172. *VENERO (ALONSO).*

C Enchiridion de || los tiempos. Cõpuesto por || el padre fray Alõso Venero || de la orden de Sancto Do || mingo de los predicadores. || Agora nueuamente por el mismo auctor añadido, cor || regido y emendado, || C Mas lleua aora de nue || uo añadido el descubri- mien || to de las Indias ỹ quiẽ fue || el primero ỹ las hallo en ỹ || año se començarõ a ganar. || En Caragoça. M.D.XLIX. ||

In fine:

. . . fue impresso en la muy y real ciudad de Caragoça por || Juana Millan, viuda de Diego hernãdez Impres- || sor de libros. Acabose a xv. dias del mes de Octu- || bre. || M.D.xlix. **Años.** ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + one hundred and ninety-five numbered leaves.

(Kindly communicated by Sr. D. M. R. ZARCO DEL VALLE.)

See on the verso of leaf 179, the long account of the deeds of Columbus, Cortez and Pizarro.

Fray Alonso Venero was born at Burgos, May 16th, 1488, and died June 24th, 1545.[1] He entered the order of the Dominicans in 1504.

The *Enchiridion* was first published in 1526, then in 1540 at Alcala by Juan de Junta,[2] but neither of these editions contain the passage which renders the book of interest to American collectors.

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[1] ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. I, page 53.

[2] ECHARD, *Scriptor. ord. Predicat.* Vol. II, page 122.

173. *ALBENINO (NICOLAO DE).* 1549.

Verdadera || relacion : de lo sussedido || enlos Reynos e prouin || cias d'l peru, dēde la yda || a ellos d'l vi Rey Blasco || nuñez vela, hasta el des || barato y muerte de gon || calo Picarro. ||

In fine:

C Acabose la presente obra enla muy || noble y memorable ciudad d' Seuilla || a dos dias del mes de Enero del año || de Christo de M.D.xlix. En casa de Juan de || leon. Siēdo primero manda || da ver y examinar por los muy reue || rēdos y muy magnifi- cos Señores inquisidores : y con su licēcia || mandada imprimir. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + seventy unnumbered leaves.

(Paris National Library.)

The name of the author is to be found on the verso of the first leaf, in these words:

Segū ēlo vio y escriuio Nicolao || de Albenino florentin al beneficiado Fernā Ruarez vezino de Seuilla.

This, the only copy known, has been in the National Library[1] ever since the time of Louvois. It is extremely curious and deserves to be reprinted.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 290.

[1] Reserve, O. 1729.

1549. 174. *GARIMBERTO (HIERONYMO).*

PROBLEMI || NATVRALI, E MORALI || DI HIERONIMO GARIMBERTO. || *Con gratia, & priuilegio di Papa || Paolo III. & dell' Illustrissima || Signoria di Vinegia || per anni X.* || IN VINEGIA || NELLA BOTTEGA D'ERASMO || DI VINCENZO VALGRISI: || M.D.XLIX. ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + two hundred and twenty-nine pages.

(Munich Royal Library.)

175. *HONTER & SCHONER.*

RVDIMEN- || TORVM COSMOGRAPHICO || *rum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis libri III. cum || tabellis Geographicis elegantissimis* || De uariarum rerum nomenclaturis per classes liber I. || TIGVRI APVD FROSCHO- || uerum Anno M.D.XLIX. ||

Title of the second treatise:

DE NVPER || SVO CASTILIÆ AC PORTVGA- || *liæ Regibus Serenissimi repertis Insulis ac Regi || onibus, Ioannis Schöner charolipotani episto- || la & Globus Geographicus, seriem nauiga || tionum annotantibus. Clarissimo at- || q⁹ dissertissimo uiro Dño Reyme- || ro de Streytbergk, ecclesiæ || Babenbergensis Cano || nico dicata.* ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + twenty-nine unnumbered leaves + four unnumbered leaves for the second treatise (which is *sine anno aut loco*, with a new set of signatures, but seems to have been printed at the same time,) + fourteen unnumbered leaves for maps, one of which is dated 1546, with the word AMERICA.

(Maisonneuve sale, No. 1186.)

177. *FRACASTOR (HIER.)* 1550.

HIERONY || MI FRACASTO- || RII VERON. || LIBRI. || De Sympathia & Antipathia rerum. || De Contagione & Cōtagiosis Mor || bis. & eorum curatione. Libri Tres. || Γίνεσθε φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεῖς. || Estote prudentes sicut Serpentes. || LVGDVNI, || Apud Gulielmum Gazeium. || 1550. ||

In fine:

LVGDVNI, || Excudebat Nicolaus || Bacquenoys. || ❧ ||

*** 16mo. Title one leaf + pages numbered 3—558 + one unnumbered leaf.

(Mazarine Library.)

See page 367, and *supra* No. 91.

178. *FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.*

Pragmaticas de Ramirez. — Toledo, por Juan Ferrer en 1550.

(CLEMENCIN.[1])

179. *MUNSTER (SEBASTIAN).*

Cosmographei || oder Beschreibung aller lân || der, herschafften für nemsten || stetten, geschichten, gebreuche, handierungen etc. ietz || zum dritten mal trefflich sere durch Sebastianum || Munsterū vnd gebessert, in weldtlichē vnd || naturlichen historien, Itē vff ein

[1] *Elogio*, page 216.

1550. neuws mit hůbschen figuren vnnd landtaflen geziert, sunderlichen || aber werden dar in contrafhetet sechs vnnd viertzig || stett, vnder welchē bey dreißig auß Teutscher nation || nach irer gelegenheit dar zů kommē, vnd von || der stetten oberkeiten do hin sampt || jrenn beschreibungen || verordnet. || Getruckt zů Basel. ||

In fine:

Getruckt zu Basel durch Henricum Petri || Anno M.D.L. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + ten unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—MCCXXXIIj. Fourteen maps.

(Munich Royal Library.)

That hospitable library contains three copies in German of the present, all dated 1550, with the same title and number of leaves, yet evidently different editions.

180. *ANONYMOUS.*

COSMOGRA- || *PHIÆ INTRODVCTIO:* || *cum quibusdam Geometriae ac* || *Astronomiæ principiis ad* || *eam rem necessariis.* || *PARISIIS* || *Apud Gulielmum Cauellat, in pingui gallina, ex* || *aduerso collegij Cameracensis.* || *1550.* ||

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + leaves numbered 2—45 + one unnumbered leaf with printer's mark. On the title-page, woodcut of a sphere.

(Magliabecchiana, Florence.)

See recto of leaf 26, and verso of leaf 44, for the chapter *De America et circumiacentibus.*

181. *CABRERA (CRISTOBAL).* 1550.

Flores de consolacion, dirigidas á la muy ilustre y muy generosa Señora la Señora D^a. Juana de Zuñiga, marquesa del Valle, 1549.

In fine:

. . . . Acabóse á 17 dias de Junio deste año de mil i quinientos i cinquenta en la muy noble y felice villa de Valladolid por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoba, impresor junto á las Escuelas mayores.

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + ninety-seven leaves + one leaf with printer's mark. Woodcuts.

(GALLARDO.[1])

This work was originally written in Latin by Cristobal de Cabrera,[2] the apostolical notary who wrote the address in verse which is on the first page of the *Manual de Adultos.*[3] The work is dedicated to Juana de Zuñiga, the daughter of Count d'Aguilar whom Hernando Cortez married after the death of Catalina Xuarez. From the dedicatory epistle we learn that this religious tract was sent her by the Bishop of Mexico, and translated at her request into Spanish by some one residing in New-Spain:

"De buena gana hice lo que pude en la traduccion deste libro; si no ba mi romance tan polido como lo hilan algunos retóricos castellanos, no es de marabillar; porque al cabo de tanto tiempo como há que peregrino por estas tierras y naciones bárbaras, donde se tracta más la lengua de los indios

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1 *Ensayo,* No. 1519.

2 *Bibliot. Hisp. Nova,* p. 240. In the privilege of a vapid collection of Latin acrostics, (*Meditatiunculæ, ad S. Hispan. Princip. Philippum.* Valladolid, 1548, 4to, *Supra,* No. 169.) CABRERA is called "Clerigo Presbytero vezino d' la villa d' Medina d' Rio."

3 *B. A. V.,* No. 232, *Supra,* No. 123.

1550. que la eſpañola, y donde ſe tiene por bárbaro el que no es bárbaro entre los bárbaros, no es mucho que eſté olvidado de la elegancia de la lengua caſtellana . . . . . .

En Cuernavaca, ó como los indios dicen, Cohaunauac, el más freſco y apacible pueblo de la Nueva Eſpaña, 25 de Mayo."

182. *SACROBOSCO AND MAURO.*

Annotationi ſopra la lettione della Sfera del Sacroboſco da M. Mauro fiorentino. Firenze (Torrentino), 1550, in 4to.

(BRUNET.[4])

We insert this work because it is represented as a second edition of *B. A. V.* No. 219, and may also contain the two diminutive globes with the word *America* inscribed.

183. *VALTANAS* (*FR. DOMINGO DE*).

Compendio de algunas coſas notables de Eſpaña, y la Conquiſta y toma del reyno de Granada : ſacadas de diverſos Autores, por el maeſtro Fr. Domingo de Valtanas, de la orden de Sancto Domingo. Impreſſo en Seuilla.

In fine:

Fue impreſa la preſente obra en caſa de Sebaſtian Trujillo impreſor : junto a la caſa de Pedro de Pineda.

*** 4to. *Sine anno.* Title one leaf + twenty-seven unnumbered leaves.

(GALLARDO.[5])

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4 *Manuel*, Vol. v, col. 22. 5 *Ensayo* (unpublished part).

On the twenty-sixth leaf commences the chapter: 1550.

"Como se descubrieron las Indias"

wherein Christopher Columbus is represented as a native of Milan.

Domingo de Valtanas Mexia was born in 1488, and died in 1560. We should state that Antonio[6] does not know of an earlier edition than that of 1555. We have no evidence, beyond Gallardo's assertion, that the present is really of the year 1550.

184. *PEUCER (CASPAR).*

DE DIMEN ‖ SIONE TERRÆ, ET ‖ FONTIBVS DOCTRI- ‖ NAE LONGITVDINIS ‖ ET LATITVDINIS ‖ LOCORVM. ‖ AVTORE ‖ CASPARO PEVCERO. ‖ WITTEBERGAE ‖ EXCVDEBANT HAEREDES ‖ PETRI SEITZII. ‖ Anno 1550. ‖

*** Small 8vo. Title one leaf + sixty-three unnumbered leaves. Eleven geometrical woodcuts within the text. Large, ornamented initials. Signature Ez contains a double leaf for *Tabula gradus;* the 7, 8th and 64th leaves are blank.

(Private Library, New York.)

See signature Diij for a chapter on America. Peru is said therein to be an island.

Caspar Peucer, the friend, successor and son-in-law of Melanchthon, was born at Botzen in Tyrol, January 6th, 1525. He died at Dessau, September 25th, 1602.

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6 *Bibliot. Hispan. Nova*, I, page 334.

1550.* There seems to be another edition of the above work, under the title of *De dimensione terræ, et geometrice numerandis locorum particularium intervallis.* Francof. 1554, 8vo.

185. *FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.*

Recopilaciõ de algunas bullas del summo || pontifice . . . . . .

ℭ Impreſſas en Toledo en caſa de Juan Ferrer. Año. 1550. ||

*** Folio. Title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered I—CCXXIIIJ.

(Library of the Depart. of Public works, Madrid.)

See "Ley. CIJ," on the verso of leaf XCIJ.

186. *SEPULVEDA (JUAN GINES DE).*

APOLOGIA || IOANNIS GENESII || SEPVLVEDAE || PRO LIBRO || DE IVSTIS BELLI CAVSIS || AD *ampliſſimum, & doctiſſimum* || *præſulem.* D. ANTONIVM || RAMIRVM *Epiſcopum* || *Sagonienſem.* ||

In fine:

Impreſſum fuit Romæ apud Valerium || Doricum & Ludouicum fratres || Brixienſes || Prima Maij Anno a Chriſto nato || M.D.L. ||

* Add to the colophon of the anonymous *Doctrina Christiana* (*B. A. V.*, No. 295). "*Fue impressa en esta muy leal ciudad d' Mexico en casa d' Juan pablos por mandado d' l reueredissimo señor don fray Juan çummaraga primer Obpo de Mexico.*"

*** 8vo. Title one leaf + eighteen unnumbered leaves + five leaves for the Bull. The last leaf ends with a large woodcut of Minerva. On the title-page, woodcut of a double-headed eagle escutcheon. 1550.

(Biblioteca Casatenense, Rome.)

The bull is entitled: DECRETVM ET INDVLTVM ALEXANDRI SEXTI SVPER *expeditione in barbaros novi orbis quos Indos vocant.*

In the present copy, which is the only one we could find anywhere, to the last figure in the date is added a V, making it read M.D.L.V., but it is an interpolation made with a pen and common ink.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, No. 303.

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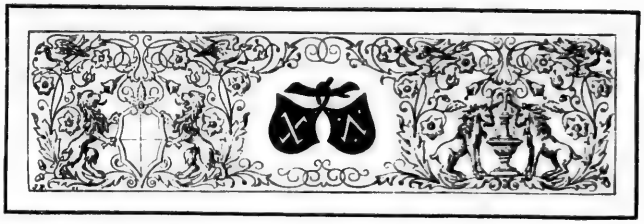

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1495.

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1502–8.

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* Navarrete erroneously gave the Gobeo de Vitoria (*Additions*, 49. 50). date of 1510 to the *Naufragio* of The book was not printed until 1610.

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GEMMA FRISIUS. Principia astronomiæ. Antverpiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 276.
„ De principiis astronomie. Louanii. 4° *Add.* 102.
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MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA. Commentarii urbani. Basileæ. fo. *Bibl.* 283. *Add.* 102. 103.
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GRYNAEUS. Novus orbis. Basileæ. fo. *Bibl.* 291—296.
„ Novus orbis. Parisiis. fo. *Bibl.* 296—299.
MARTIN DE VALENCIA. Passio Andree de Spoleto. Tholose. 4° *Add.* 106. 107.
„ El Lutero de las almas de Kuketan. fo. *Add.* 108.
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APIANUS. Cosmographiæ introductio. Ingolstadii. 12° *Bibl.* 272.
„ Cosmographicus liber. Antverpiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 305.
„ Cosmographicus liber. Parisiis. 4° *Bibl.* 306.
„ Cosmographiæ introductio. Venetiis. 8° *Add.* 108.
FRANCK. Weltbuch. Tübingen. fo. *Bibl.* 299.
COLUMBUS. Bellum christianorum principum. Basileæ. fo. *Bibl.* 300. 301.

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„ Universis et singulis fratribus in Christo. 4° *Add.* 109. 110.
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GLAREANUS. Geographia. Venetiis. 4° *Bibl.* 306. *Add.* 110.
LETERA de la nobil cipta. S. l. et a. 8° *Bibl.* 315. 316.
MAXIMILIANUS Transylvanus. Viaggi dagli Spagnuoli. Venetia. 4° *Bibl.* 316.
COPIA delle lettere del profetto della India. S. l. et a. 4° *Bibl.* 317. 321.
HONTER. Cosmographiæ rudimenta. Basileæ. 4° *Bibl.* 322. 323.
FRANCESCO DA BOLOGNA. Letera. S. l. et a. 4° *Bibl.* 307. 308.
PETER OF GAND. Chronica. Antverpiæ. 8° *Bibl.* 308—310.
BORDONE. Isole del mondo. Vinegia. fo. *Bibl.* 310. *Add.* 112. 113.
GRYNAEUS. Die New welt. Straszburg. fo. *Bibl.* 311.
VADIANUS. Epitome trium terræ partium. Tiguri. fo. *Bibl.* 312. 313.
„ Epitome trium terræ partium. Tiguri. 8° *Bibl.* 464. *Add.* 110. 111.
MARTYR AND OVIEDO. Historia de l'Indie Occidentali. Vinegia. 4° *Bibl.* 313—15.
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XERES. Conquista del Peru. Sevilla. fo. *Bibl.* 327—329.
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PETRARCA. Vite de pontefici. Vinegia. 8° *Add.* 111.
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XERES. Conquista del Peru. Vinegia. 4° *Bibl.* 330—332.
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APIANUS. Cosmographiæ introductio. Venetiis. 8° *Bibl.* 333.
SABELLICUS. Historiæ. Parisiis. fo. *Bibl.* 333.
BERGOMAS. Supplementum chronicarum. Parisiis. fo. *Bibl.* 334. 335.
VARTHEMA. Itinerario. Vinegia. 8° *Bibl.* 335.
LETTERA de la nobil citta. S. l. et a. 4° *Bibl.* 336.

OVIEDO. Historia de las Indias. Sevilla. fo. *Bibl.* 337—340.
REISCH. Margarita philosophica. Basileæ. 4° *Bibl.* 341.
VADIANUS. Epitome. Anverpiæ. 8° *Bibl.* 342.
PTOLEMAEUS. Geographia. Lugduni. fo. *Bibl.* 342—45.
STEINHÖWEL. Chronica. Franckfurt. fo. *Bibl.* 346.
GLAREANUS. Geographia. Friburgi. 4° *Bibl.* 346.
TRITHEMIUS. Epistolæ familiares. Hagenoæ. 4° *Bibl.* 347. 348.
COPEY etlicher brieff ausz Hispania. O. O. 4° *Add.* 113. 114.
LETTERE di Pizarro. 8° *Add.* 114—117.

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MARTYR, Petrus. Decades. Parisiis. fo. *Bibl.* 348.
MAXIMILIANUS Transylvanus. Viaggio. S. l. 4° *Bibl.* 349.
FLAMINIUS. Epistola. Bononiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 350.
ZIEGLER. Opera varia. Argentorati. fo. *Bibl.* 350. 351.
BROCARD. Descriptio Terræ Sanctæ. Antverpiæ. 8° *Bibl.* 351. 352.
FLAMINIUS. Epistola ad Paulum III. Bononiæ. 4° *Add.* 118.
FRACASTOR. Syphilis. Basileæ. 16° *Add.* 118.

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SACRO BOSCO. Sphera volgare. Venetiis. 4° *Bibl.* 352.
GIUSTINIANI. Annali di Genoa. Genoa. fo. *Bibl.* 353—355.
BORDONE. Isolaria. Venetia. s. a. fo. *Bibl.* 355. 356.
NUÑEZ. Tratado da Sfera. Olissipone. fo. *Bibl.* 356. 357.
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GARCES. Capacidad de los Indios. *Add.* 118.
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AMANDUS de Zyriczee. Chronica. Antverpiae. 12° *Add.* 119.
GLAREANUS. Geographia. Venetiis. 4° *Add.* 120.
FERRI. Ligni sancti medicina. Romae. 4° *Add.* 120.

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SABELLICUS. Historiæ. Basileæ. fo. *Bibl.* 358.
GLAREANUS. Geographia. Venetiis. 8° *Bibl.* 358. *Add.* 124. 125.
RITHAYMER. De orbis terrarum situ. Norimbergæ. 4° *Add.* 124.
COPIA di una lettera di Sibilia. S. l. e. a. 8° *Add.* 121—124.

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MARINEO. Cosas de España. Alcala. fo. *Bibl.* 359. 360.
LETTERA de la nobil citta. S. l. 4° *Bibl.* 361.
GLAREANUS. Geographia. Friburgi. 4° *Bibl.* 361. *Add.* 125.
APIANUS. Cosmographia Antverpiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 362.
DIAZ DE YSLA. Mal serpentino. Sevilla. fo. *Add.* 125. 126.

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APIANUS. Cosmographia. Antverpiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 362. 363.
PTOLEMAEUS. Geographia. Basileæ. fo. *Bibl.* 363. 364.
MANUAL DE ADULTOS. Mexico. 4° *Bibl.* 365—377. *Add.* 127—130.
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VANEGAS DE BUSTO. Diferencias de libros. Toledo. 4° *Add.* 136.
PRAGMATICAS de Ramirez. Valladolid. s. a. fo. *Add.* 137.
MEXIA. Varia lecion. Sevilla, de Robertis. 4° *Add.* 138. 139.
„ Varia lecion. Sevilla, Cromberger. 4° *Add.* 139.

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PTOLEMAEUS. Geographia. Lugduni. 1541. fo. *Bibl.* 378. 379.
MÜNSTER. Cosmographia (German). Basel. fo. *Bibl.* 380.
RELACION del terremoto. Mexico. 4°. *Bibl.* 379.
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APIANUS. Cosmographia. Norimbergæ. 4° *Bibl.* 379.
„ Cosmographia. Venetiis. 4° *Bibl.* 380.
GOES. Fides Aethiopum. Parisiis. 8° *Add.* 140.

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FRANCK. Weltbuch. S. l. fo. *Bibl.* 380. 381.
CABEÇA DE VACA. Relacion. Zamora. 4° *Bibl.* 381—384.
PTOLEMAEUS. Geographia. Basileæ fo. *Bibl.* 384—386.
BOEMUS. Gentium mores. Antverpiæ. 8° *Add.* 141.
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GLAREANUS. Geographia. Parisiis. 4° *Add.* 143.
FERRI. Ligni sancti medicina. Parisiis. 16° *Add.* 143.
GOES. Hispania. Lovanii. 4° *Add.* 144.

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COPERNICUS. Revolutiones orbium cœlestium. Norimbergæ. fo. *Bibl.* 386. 387.
D'OCAMPO. Cronica de España. Medina del Campo. fo. *Bibl.* 387. 388.
VALENCIA. Thesoro de virtudes. Medina del Campo. 4° *Bibl.* 389.

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* It is owing to a mistake of the *Pierre de Messie. Add.* 91, 92, bear printer that the *Diverses leçons de* the date of 1540.

VALENCIA. Martyrio del F. Andr. de Espoleto. S. l. 4° *Bibl.* 390. *Add.* 106. 107.
PIGHIUS. De æquinoctiorum inventione. Parisiis. 8° *Bibl.* 391.
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GERSON. Tripartitio. Mexico. 4° *Bibl.* 398.
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POSTEL. De orbis terra concordia. S. l. et a. fo. *Add.* 146.
GOES. Opuscula. Lovanii. 4° *Add.* 145. 146.

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FERRER. Sententias catholicas. Barcelona. 8° *Bibl.* 406. 407. *Add.* 151. 152.
APIANUS. Cosmographia. Antverpiæ. 4° *Bibl.* 407. 408.
ALPHONSUS. Tabulæ astronomicæ. Parisiis. 4° *Bibl.* 408. 409.
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RESENDE. Obras. Lisboa. fo. *Bibl.* 411—413.
MEDINA. Arte de navegar. Valladolid. fo. *Bibl.* 413. 414.
CARTIER. Navigation au Canada. *Paris.* 8° *Bibl.* 414—417.
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MARINEO. Vida de Don Fernando. Toledo. 4° *Bibl.* 417.
HONTER. Rudimenta cosmographica. Tiguri. 8° *Bibl.* 419.

DOCTRINA Christiana. Mexico. 4° *Bibl.* 419.
ENCISO. Suma de geographia. Sevilla. fo. *Bibl.* 420.
FOCARD. Paraphrase de l'Astrolabe. Lyon. 8° *Bibl.* 420. 421.
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VENEGAS. Diferencias de libros. Toledo. 4° *Add.* 153. 154.
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OVIEDO. Coronica de las Indias. S. l. fo. *Bibl.* 425. *Add.* 160.
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GEMMA PHRYSIUS. Princip. astronomiæ. Antverpiæ. 8° *Bibl.* 425. 426.
DOCTRINA christiana. Mexico. 4° *Bibl.* 426.
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ALBENINO. Relacion d'l Peru. Sevilla. 8° *Bibl.* 436. *Add.* 167.
GARIMBERTO. Problemi naturali. Venetia. 8° *Bibl.* 437. *Add.* 168.

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* The *Opera medicinalia* of BRAVO (*Bibl.* 435. 436) was not printed in 1549, but in 1570. The latter date was cut off by a wag, in the hope that the date of 1549, which is really would be taken as that when the book was originally printed. We possess the incised slip, which was found in Madrid, in the possession of the gentleman who first sold the book. among the ornaments in the border,

PRAGMATICAS de Ramirez. Medina del Campo. fo. *Add.* 165.
VENERO. Enchiridion de los tiempos. Çaragoça. *Add.* 166.
HONTER. Rudimenta cosmographica. Tiguri. 8° *Add.* 168.

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GARIMBERTO. Problemi naturali. Venetia. 8° *Bibl.* 437. 438.
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ALBERTI. Descrittione d'Italia. Bologna. fo. *Bibl.* 450.
SEPULVEDA. Apologia. Romæ. 8° *Bibl.* 451—455.
BENITO. Doctrina christiana (Mixteca). *Mexico.* 4° 445—450.
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IMPRIMÉ

PAR W. DRUGULIN A LEIPZIG

POUR LA

LIBRAIRIE TROSS A PARIS

M. DCCC. LXXII.

CARTIER. Relation originale du voyage fait en 1534 par le capitaine Jacques Cartier aux Terres Neuves de Canada, Norembergue, Labrador et Pays adjacens, dite Nouvelle France, publ. par M. Michelant. *Paris*, 1867. *Avec une description du manoir de J. Cartier et une deuxième série de documents inédits sur le Canada*, publ. par A. Ramé. In-8, avec cinq gravures en bois, br.

Prix sur papier vergé . . . . . 15 fr.
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Texte original, publié pour la première fois d'après un manuscrit français de l'époque. On ne connaissait jusqu'à présent cette relation que d'après la traduction faite sur le texte italien publié par Ramusio. La première série des documents sur le Canada a paru à la fin du *Discours du voyage fait par Jacques Cartier*.

——— Discours du voyage fait (en 1534) par le cap. Jacques Cartier aux Terres Neufues du Canadas, Norembergue, Hochelage, Labrador et pays adjacens, dite Nouvelle France. Publ. par H. Michelant. Documents inédits sur Jacques Cartier et le Canada, publ. par A. Ramé. Avec 2 grandes cartes. *Paris*, 1865. Pet. in-8, br.

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